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Contents

		Page
1.	Alliance for Arab Women	2
2.	Arab Network for Environment and Development	5
3.	Association François-Xavier Bagnoud	8
4.	Catholic Institute for International Relations	10
5.	European Network of Policewomen	11
6.	Good Neighbours International	14
7.	Hope Worldwide	19
8.	Institute of Social Studies Trust	21
9.	International Automobile Federation	23
10.	International Catholic Migration Commission	25
11.	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims	27
12.	Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberania de los Pueblos	29

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1. Alliance for Arab Women

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

The Alliance for Arab Women (AAW) is a voluntary organization registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1987 as No. 154. It has its secretariat in Cairo and seven branches in upper and lower Egypt governorates. AAW has a general assembly of about 200 members and a board of directors of 15 elected members. It employs a very small number of well-qualified staff for the activities it carries out. AAW has built a structure of about 350 non-governmental organizations spread through Egypt that participate in implementing the AAW projects. Each governorate has a non-governmental organization as focal point. The AAW provides technical assistance and sometimes seed money for the non-governmental organizations working with it.

Goals and objectives

For a better future and in order to improve the present situation of the Arab woman, through enhancing her role in the family and the community, the Alliance aims to achieve the following objectives:

(a) Review and document the studies on women's issues and undertake new ones whenever necessary so as to understand the needs of women on the country and regional levels;

(b) Advocate models of programmes and services relevant to the real needs of Arab women, particularly those of the disadvantaged group;

(c) Organize training programmes to improve the socio-economic status of women and to enable them to deal effectively with various institutions;

(d) Convene different kinds of meetings for exchanging experiences among those concerned and involved in Arab women's issues and for raising the awareness of the Arab region about these issues;

(e) Disseminate the knowledge, the skills and the attitudes that will improve the various patterns of behaviour within the Arab family;

(f) Establish relationships with the various organizations concerned with the problems of women.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

The following are selected forms of participation:

(a) ILO meeting on working women, in Cairo, 1996;

(b) ESCWA second Arab meeting for follow-up to Beijing conference, 12-14 December 1998;

(c) UNESCO meeting on diversity and creativity, in Cairo, 21 September 1998;

(d) UNESCO meeting on cultural diversity, in Stockholm, 29 March-2 April 1998;

(e) ESCWA meeting on partnerships between Governments and civil society, Beirut, 1999;

(f) Arab conference on integrated follow-ups to United Nations global conferences in social development, prepared by ESCWA, Beirut, 29 November-1 December 1999;

(g) ILO meeting entitled "Jobs for Africa" in Cairo, 30 October 1999;

(h) ESCWA expert meeting on follow-up to four United Nations 1990s conferences, Beirut, 4-5 October 1999;

(i) UNDP meeting on human rights and development in Cairo, 7-9 June 1999;

(j) Regional meeting of ESCWA, Beirut, 23-24 May 1999, in preparation for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations;

(k) Paper requested by UNICEF presented to the twenty-fifth Congress of the Union of Middle East Mediterranean Pediatric Societies, Lebanon, April 1999;

(l) Forty-third session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 1-9 March 1999;

(m) Thirty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development, 9-19 February 1999, United Nations Headquarters, New York;

(n) UNFPA conference on population and development (International Conference on Population and Development), Netherlands, February 1999;

(o) Meeting of the international Committee on the Rights of the Child, January 1997;

(p) UNFPA meeting to follow up on the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing conference, New York, December 1996.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The following are selected events in cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies:

(a) UNICEF:

(i) Organized a workshop on technical and institutional support of non-governmental organizations, 1997;

(ii) Organized a workshop on discrimination against women, November 1997;

(iii) Conference on women in the judiciary system, May 1998;

(iv) Membership in a steering committee, 1996-present;

(v) Membership in non-governmental organization network on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1996-present;

(b) UNESCO: consultative status with UNESCO to prepare a non-governmental organization national shadow report as a follow-up to Beijing and gender mainstreaming, 1999;

(c) UNIFEM: designating the Alliance for Arab Women to act as the national coordinator of the activities of Egyptian non-governmental organizations in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action, 1998-2000;

(d) ILO: co-organizing a workshop on working women's rights, Cairo, 1997.

Actions in implementation of United Nations resolutions

AAW is carrying out a number of projects to promote non-discrimination against women, eliminate illiteracy and provide basic education for all citizens, improve health conditions, provide new opportunities for women in terms of economic participation and include women in the decision-making and political participation process. The projects include the following activities:

(a) Legal literacy and legal watch projects which aim at providing women with information and interpretation of the different legislations that affect their lives and also at collecting data from courts about cases filed in the area of family disputes and the courts' rulings. Both projects introduce women to exercising their legal rights and basic human rights;

(b) Beijing follow-up project which also promotes the rights of the girl child and the rights of female heads of household;

(c) The political participation project which aims at increasing the participation of Egyptian women in the political process and their ability to participate in decision-making and thus promoting gender equality and improving the status of women;

(d) Promoting education and implementing programmes targeting illiteracy alleviation through the schools project as well as eliminating all forms of discrimination in education.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

AAW was a:

(a) Member of think tank of UNDP, 1998-2000;

(b) Member of the World Bank External Consultative Committee on Women, 1995-1998.

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

Output comprised:

(a) "Road to Beijing", presented to UNDP, 1997;

(b) Regional evaluation of progress achieved in implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, presented to ESCWA, 1998;

(c) Follow-up to Beijing and gender mainstreaming shadow report, presented to UNESCO, 1999.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars and studies

Financial assistance:

(a) From UNIFEM to produce a video on violence against women, 1998;

(b) From UNICEF regional office to convene a meeting on women "in the seat of a judge", 1998.

2. Arab Network for Environment and Development

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

The Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED) is a regional non-governmental organization whose aim is to plan for activities and programmes in the fields of environmental protection and sustainable development in the Arab world. It was established in 1990. The Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE) is the location of the Network in Cairo.

The Network consists of more than 54 Arab members, has a legal entity and is fully qualified to perform its work and achieve its goals. It also has moral and financial independence. It enjoys the privileges and immunities under the Privileges and Immunities Agreement of the Arab Council for Economic Unity and according to what has been agreed to with the country of residence.

Since its inception, RAED has been strongly applauded by all pertinent Arab non-governmental organizations, besides the individuals concerned with environmental affairs and sustainable development in the Arab world. Many of them from various Arab countries — Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Yemen and Saudi Arabia — were keen to affiliate to this newly born entity. RAED aims at developing, improving and coordinating the work of its members, to tighten bonds of cooperation between them, and to contribute to their achieving environmental and developmental integration.

RAED is a member of a number of international organizations:

(a) Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development, which comprises a federation of non-governmental organizations working in the field of environment and development;

(b) Commit De Suave (CDS) (information Committee), which consists of seven non-governmental organizations working in the field of environment in the Mediterranean region.

RAED's activities on the regional level

RAED:

(a) Acts in permanent and constant cooperation with the various Arab League activities. It presents an annual report on its activities, which is included in the agenda of the Council for the Arab Ministers concerned with the environment,

and attends the meeting in its capacity as an observer. In addition, it participates effectively and positively in all committees, workshops and conferences organized by the Arab League;

(b) Celebrates annually Arab Environment Day (14 October);

(c) Participates annually in the Clean up the World Campaign, organized by the Clean Up the World Campaign and UNEP, September of each year;

(d) Acts in cooperation with the technical secretariat of the Council for Arab Ministers concerned with the environment to issue the Arab manual of non-governmental organizations;

(e) Issues a monthly newsletter entitled *Montada Al-Biah (Eco-Forum)*;

(f) Prepares the Arab Strategy and Working Plan for Youth: within the framework of the environmental activities of the League of Arab States, the Network participated with the secretariat of the Arab Council of Environmental Ministers in preparing and formulating the Arab Strategy and Working Plan for Youth and a course in environmental management for the next decade (1997-2006);

(g) Through its secretariat, works in collaboration with the UNDP Global Environment Facility (GEF)/Small Grants Programme in implementing Gabel Elba Protected Area Community Participation Program in Egypt. (The Elba Mountains are a cluster of coastal mountains overlooking the Red Sea. These mountains were declared a protectorate under Law 102/1983 by Prime Minister's Decree 450/1986. The project aims at encouraging and developing community participation in managing the protectorate).

RAED's activities on the international level

These activities include:

(a) The Regional Community Solid Waste Management Programme (RCSWMP): RAED's General Secretariat is currently implementing "The Regional Community Solid Waste Management Programme (RCSWMP)" project, in four regions in Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco. This project is funded by the European Union (EU);

(b) Acting in cooperation and partnership with various international and donor organizations, inter alia, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA); the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP); the German Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); the African Development Bank; EU; the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); and the Arab League;

(c) Organization of the following conferences/workshops in the past three years:

(i) Governmental organizations — civil society and their role towards water issues in the Arab region, Morocco, 24-26 August 1996;

(ii) Discussion panel on "Environmental management and Scouts movement in Arab gulf area in Kuwait", 1998;

(iii) Conference on human development as a means for sustainable development, League of Arab States, Cairo, 28-30 November 1998;

(iv) Child and the environment, Cairo, 2-3 December 1998;

(v) Environmental Civil Forum convened on the occasion of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, Stuttgart, April 13-15 1999;

(vi) First Meeting on Environmental Indicators and their role in decision-making, Cairo, 12-14 October 1999;

(vii) International Conference and Exhibition on Municipal Solid Waste Management in the Mediterranean and Arab Region, Cairo, 1999;

(d) Involvement in a number of conferences and workshops in the past four years:

(i) Regional conferences:

a. Regional meeting for Arab youth strategy for environmental action, Egypt, 1997;

b. Environment and community conference: education and public awareness for sustainability, Greece, 1997;

c. Conference on human development as a means for sustainable development, League of Arab States, Egypt, 28-30 November 1998;

d. Consultation meeting of European and Mediterranean countries on water in 2025, Malta, 4 July 1999;

e. Ministerial Conference of European and Mediterranean Countries on Local Water Management, Turin, 18 and 19 October 1999;

f. European Rio plus ten Coalition, Objective 2002: Partnerships and Governance, Brussels, 7 and 8 June 2000;

g. Capacity development initiative, Cairo, Egypt, 31 July-1 August 2000;

(ii) International conferences:

a. Rio plus five forum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1997;

b. International Workshop on Strategic Environmental Analysis, Ghana, March 1997;

c. Special session of the General Assembly (Earth Summit II), New York, 1997;

(iii) United Nations conferences:

a. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, Turkey, 1996;

b. UNEP Global Youth Forum, Republic of Korea, 1997;

c. Tenth meeting for concerned parties of the Montreal Protocol for Ozone Depletion, Cairo, 1998;

d. International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994;

e. United Nations Environment and Development — United Kingdom Committee (UNED) International Advisory Meeting, New York, 28 April 2000;

f. UNED/Commission on Sustainable Development Meeting, New York, 24-29 April 2000;

g. NGO Millennium Forum, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

3. Association François-Xavier Bagnoud

Special consultative status granted 1996

Introductory statement

The Association François-Xavier Bagnoud (AFXB) is involved in 17 projects involving children's rights, health and human rights and paediatric human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in 13 countries. The Association has financed the FXB Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University. Besides, AFXB created the AFXB International Pediatric HIV Training Program at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) in Newark, New Jersey, United States of America.

Affiliation to:

(a) NGO Group Defence for Children International;

(b) Human Rights Watch;

(c) Children and AIDS International NGO Network;

(d) Doctors of the World;

(e) Council on Economic Priorities.

Participation in Economic and Social Council activities

Activities included:

(a) March 1996: participation at the UNIS/United Nations student conference "Children of the world: struggle of a generation";

(b) November 1996: participation at the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, Vienna, Austria;

(c) January 1997: speech by AFXB representative at the presentation of UNICEF *State of the World's Children* report;

(d) 21 September-9 October 1998: participation in the Committee on the Rights of the Child, general discussion, nineteenth session;

(e) 26-30 June 2000: special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives, Geneva 2000;

(f) Organization of a workshop on AIDS orphans; informative stand on AIDS orphans at the non-governmental forum.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation comprised:

(a) Numerous meetings between AFXB Founding President (Albina du Boisrouvray) and United Nations Secretary-General (Kofi Annan) and UNAIDS General Director (Peter Piot);

(b) 26 January 1996: coordinated campaign in the United Nations Secretariat worldwide to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. The experts included Dr. Jonathan Mann, Founding Director of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, Director of the François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University;

(c) 1997: work with UNAIDS: non-governmental organization partners for the 1997 World AIDS Campaign included the Children and AIDS International NGO Network, Association François-Xavier Bagnoud, the NGO Working Group on the Rights of the Child, and Panos Institute;

(d) 1998: work with UNAIDS: partners in the 1998 World AIDS Campaign were UNAIDS and its six co-sponsoring organizations — UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank — as well as the Association François-Xavier Bagnoud;

(e) 1999: work with UNAIDS: partners in the 1999 World AIDS Campaign were UNAIDS and its six co-sponsoring organizations — UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank — and its associates: World Assembly of Youth and Association François-Xavier Bagnoud;

(f) Work with UNAIDS: a new study tracked spending on HIV prevention by donors and developing countries, April 1999. The study, prepared by UNAIDS and the François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at the Harvard University School of Public Health, examined donor spending on national, regional and international efforts to address HIV/AIDS, and national HIV/AIDS spending among developing countries for the years 1996 and 1997;

(g) Work with UNAIDS: François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at the Harvard School of Public Health is an official UNAIDS Collaborating Center;

(h) Collaboration of UNAIDS with Association François-Xavier Bagnoud which resulted in the development of "Guidelines for Training on Children: HIV/AIDS, Health and Rights";

(i) Work with UNICEF: member of the NGO Working Group on the Rights of the Child. In October 1996, the AFXB representative was among the organizers of a two-day workshop on Mobilizing Families and Communities in Support of Children's Rights;

(j) Work with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: in December 1996, the AFXB representative met with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children;

(k) March 1997: meeting of AFXB representative with World Bank officials regarding social policies and human rights;

(l) January 2000: speech entitled "The Global Impact of AIDS", delivered by AFXB Founding President at the World Bank, Washington, D.C.;

(m) United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: ongoing meetings in Geneva.

Other relevant activities

Such activities encompassed:

(a) August 1996, Vancouver, Canada: participation in the eleventh International AIDS Conference; organization of meetings on HIV/AIDS; information stand on AIDS orphans;

(b) August 1996, Stockholm: participation in the World Conference against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;

(c) July 1998, Geneva, Switzerland: participation in the twelfth International AIDS Conference; organization of meetings on AIDS orphans; information stand on AIDS orphans;

(d) September 1999: speech delivered by AFXB Founding President (Albina du Boisrouvray) in Montreal on "Global Strategies for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mothers to Children";

(e) July 2000, Durban, South Africa: thirteenth International AIDS Conference; organization of briefings and symposia on AIDS orphans, publication of *Orphans Alert*;

(f) January 2000: launch of the First Global Civil Society Petition which focuses on the plight of AIDS orphans.

4. Catholic Institute for International Relations

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

The Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR) aims to promote justice and development with a particular focus on international economic justice, democracy and human rights.

There has been no substantive change in CIIR's geographical membership since application.

The organization is now receiving fewer funds from the European Union (EU) and more funds from other sources, for example, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Lottery, Comic Relief and so forth and the budget for the period 1999-2000 was £4.64 million (pounds sterling). CIIR has no affiliation to any non-governmental organization already in status and is an independent charity.

CIIR has participated annually in the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and in the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples on behalf of human rights and the right to self-determination of the East Timorese people.

CIIR participated in the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together in 1998 in New York as part of a coalition of 70 non-governmental organizations.

CIIR accredited two experts, from Nigeria and Bolivia, to attend a preparatory meeting for the special session of the General Assembly in 1998 and supported attendance of East Timorese at the session in Geneva of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The director of CIIR participated in a UNDP mission to Bamako, Mali, in 1998, as a facilitator of a conference on mastering conflicts in Africa attended by scholars from eight African countries.

In 1999, CIIR staff worked in close collaboration with staff of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) and are at present advising on gender issues and supporting the work of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). In Yemen, CIIR staff work closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing a project for urban refugees in Sanaa within the organization's international cooperation for development skills-share programme (ICD). Latin American staff coordinated with UNDP staff in Central America in the period 1998-1999 post-hurricane reconstruction work.

CIIR has sustained a major advocacy programme towards the EU and the Government of the United Kingdom in the areas of concern mentioned above, and supports United Nations resolutions in its Newsletter and other publications (see above).

There have been no consultations and cooperation with officials directly at Secretariat level.

CIIR presents an annual report to the Commission on Human Rights.

It has participated in funding and field-level cooperation with UNHCR in Yemen and with UNDP in Honduras in the international cooperation for development (ICD) programme (see above).

5. European Network of Policewomen

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

The European Network of Policewomen (ENP) was founded at the International Conference for Policewomen held in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands, on 23 March 1989. ENP's fundamental values are the equality of all people, freedom, justice and solidarity. Its aims and its work are led by the democratic principles and fundamental rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ENP is a non-profit making organization working completely independently of any Government, political persuasion or other group. ENP's main objective over the

past 10 years has been to "optimize the position of women in the European police services" which is achieved by:

(a) Exchanging knowledge, information and experiences on the position of women in various European police organizations;

(b) Stimulating international research and training on topics important for optimal functioning of policewomen in Europe;

(c) Organizing a biannual European conference and relevant seminars for policewomen and men; and initiating the formation of national networks for policewomen;

(d) Promoting mutual support among European policewomen;

(e) Establishing contacts in all European countries and the building of a database of contact addresses.

Although the previous points focus on the development of women, ENP welcomes the support of men and women. It is an accepted premise that ENP will not reach its goals and achievements unless men and women learn together, develop together and work together.

In the years between 1996 and 1999 (inclusively) the number of members increased from 1,500 to 2,000. These members can be found all over the world, with most of them coming from Europe. In the years 1996 to 1999, ENP was mainly financed by a subsidy from the Dutch Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations. On top of that, annual donations were received from so-called Supporting Members. The income realized by supporting membership donations doubled in the years between 1996 and 1999. Moreover, in 1998 a subsidy was granted by Directorate General V of the European Commission for an international training conference which was organized in September 1998 in Tampere (Finland).

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

In December 1997, the Director attended the 20th General Assembly of the conference of non-governmental organizations in Geneva, Switzerland, which resulted in some valuable networking. All United Nations invitations are distributed to the ENP Board and are read with great interest. However, owing to the limited budget of ENP, it has unfortunately not been possible for the organization to visit many meetings.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

In the years 1996 to 1999 (inclusively), no specific cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies took place. However, on a regular basis, ENP disseminates material on the basic assumptions of the treaties in which women's rights are protected, for example through lectures, seminars and press contacts.

Other relevant activities

In the years 1996 to 1999 (inclusively), a number of relevant activities took place, on which core information can be found below:

(a) 1996:

(i) In a project initiated by ENP, students of the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, with coordination provided by the Law Research Information Centre, undertook exploratory research into the equality of pay for men and women within the police forces in England, Spain, Belgium, France and Denmark. This resulted in the research report entitled "Equal Pay/Equal Treatment" (in English);

(ii) Professor Frances Heidensohn of the Goldsmith University of London initiated research into the history and development of ENP;

(iii) For the third time, the European Career Development Seminar was organized;

(iv) An International Police Training Conference was organized in Birmingham (United Kingdom);

(v) At the annual conference of the IACP (International Association of Chiefs of Police) in Phoenix (United States of America), a workshop was presented by ENP on "How to recruit and gain women in policing";

(vi) ENP took the initiative in organizing a Working Conference for Police Unions and Equal Opportunities for Women in Majorca (Spain);

(vii) ENP organized a network training course for 25 Polish policewomen in Warnsveld (Netherlands);

(viii) As a result of contacts made at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, ENP decided to constitute a multidisciplinary delegation to give seminars/lectures for Russian police officers and crisis centres in Moscow, Murmansk and St. Petersburg concerning combating of violence against women;

(ix) The fourth edition of the research work entitled *Facts, Figures and General Information* was published (in English);

(b) 1997:

(i) For the fourth time, the European Career Development Seminar was organized;

(ii) A first International Conference for Policewomen was organized in Vienna (Austria);

(iii) A First Conference for Female Managers in European Police Forces was organized in Stavanger (Norway);

(iv) A research comparison of the working conditions of policewomen who had worked in former East German States before and after the change was executed (in German);

(v) A conference on "Police Combating Violence against Women" was organized in Noordwijkerhout (Netherlands);

(vi) A book *Battered, Beaten but not Broken* about violence against women in a number of countries worldwide was published (in English);

(vii) A report on "Violence against women and the role of the police" was published (in English);

(c) 1998:

(i) For the fifth time, the European Career Development Seminar was organized;

(ii) A Second Conference for Female Managers in European Police Forces was organized in Newcastle (England);

(iii) An international police training conference was organized in Tampere (Finland);

(iv) The fifth edition of the research *Facts, Figures and General Information* was published (in English);

(d) 1999:

(i) For the sixth time, the European Career Development Seminar was organized;

(ii) A third Conference for Female Managers in European Police Forces was organized in Dublin (Ireland);

(iii) For the first time, a European Networking Conference was organized in Brussels (Belgium);

(iv) For the first time, a conference for policewomen from so-called South-East European countries was organized in Sofia (Bulgaria);

(v) Research into best practice with respect to equal opportunities within European police services was initiated;

(vi) Research into pregnancy and parental leave arrangements for police officers in a number of European countries was initiated;

(vii) A training network for the Slovakian Network of Policewomen was organized in Amersfoort (Netherlands).

Besides the above-mentioned activities in the years 1996 to 1999 (inclusive), ENP published its quarterly Newsletter (in English) three to four times a year and established an Internet site (www.enp.nl) in 1997. Moreover, a number of conferences and seminars were attended by an ENP delegation, and presentations and lectures were given.

6. Good Neighbours International

(General consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

Good Neighbours International (GNI) was founded in 1991, aiming to contribute to forming a sound world community where people would live together through loving and helping one another as one big world family, with respect for equal human rights and freedoms through carrying out relief and rehabilitation and humanitarian development programmes. In addition to the organization's ministry

performances in its partnership countries, many individual members have contributed in their professional and private capacities to the work of the United Nations. Good Neighbours International has expanded its geographical membership to 15 countries with an increase of 6 countries (Japan, Tajikistan, Nepal, Mongolia, Turkey and Albania). On a national basis Good Neighbours International keeps a close relationship and collaboration with international non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council such as the International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE), the Rotary Club, Save the Children, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, CARE International and so forth.

Participation in United Nations conferences and meetings

Participation was as follows:

(a) The Country Manager of Good Neighbours Kenya participated in "Camp Sadako", the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Youth Awareness Programme in Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya from 1 July to 1 August 1996;

(b) The President of Good Neighbours Korea attended the twelfth session for Refugee Law Course organized by UNHCR in Italy, 4-9 November 1996;

(c) Good Neighbours International attends regularly Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO briefings on a weekly basis and the DPI/NGO Annual Conference on a yearly basis with a fund contribution in New York, United States of America;

(d) The GN Liaison Officer of New York joined the briefing for the visiting non-governmental organizations from the Republic of Korea and encouraged them to become involved in United Nations work in March 1997. She also attended sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development with the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Korea and explained the issue in April 1997;

(e) The Partnership Service Director of GN International and the Liaison Officer of New York attended three different meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York: NGO consultation on increasing access to the United Nations General Assembly and its main committees and all areas of the work of the United Nations on 30 April 1997; a resumed meeting of the Economic and Social Council, 1-2 May 1997; and the NGO Committee meeting, 5-6 May 1997. Both of them also had the chance to observe the celebration for the World Press Freedom Day, 3 May, held at the General Assembly Hall;

(f) GN's participation in the United Nations DPI/NGO Annual Conferences:

(i) The GN International President, the GN Republic of Korea President, the Board Chairman and the Executive Director of GN United States and the Liaison Officer of New York attended the fiftieth Conference in New York, 10-12 September; the GN International President and the Liaison Officer of New York attended the fifty-first Conference in New York, 14-16 September 1998; and the Partnership Services Director of GN International and the Liaison Officer of New York attended the fifty-second Conference in New York, 14-17 September 1999;

(ii) The GN International President attended the twentieth General Assembly meeting of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) in Geneva, 3-5 November 1997;

(iii) A staff of GN International attended a workshop on training overseas volunteers, 17-20 February 1998, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in the Republic of Korea;

(iv) The Partnership Services Director of GN International attended the second Asia-Pacific Partnership in Action (PARinAC) Conference of UNHCR in Tokyo, Japan, 2-5 March 1998, and presented the country report;

(v) The Partnership Services Director of GN International attended a briefing on non-governmental organizations in partnership with the United Nations on 1 October 1998 organized by UNDP in Seoul, Republic of Korea;

(vi) The GN International President representing one of the major international non-governmental organizations attended the UNDP Regional Millennium Meeting for Asia and the Pacific, the quadrennial meeting held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 30 October-1 November 1998;

(vii) The Partnership Services Director of GN International attended the Seminar on Refugees, Human Rights and Human Security in Seoul, Republic of Korea, 20 November 1998, organized by Yonsei University and UNHCR;

(viii) Two staff members of Good Neighbours Kenya attended a high-level workshop in Entebbe, Uganda, 9-13 November 1998, organized by WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS). They presented a paper on "Community Mobilization";

(ix) Three staff members of GN Ethiopia attended a workshop on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, a new approach presented by WHO, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 1999;

(x) Two staff members of GN International attended an "International NGO Forum on Technical and Vocational Education", co-hosted by Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training and UNESCO and co-sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Republic of Korea and UNDP in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 27 April 1999;

(xi) Two project personnel of GN Ethiopia attended a two-day workshop on "The Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child" in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in April 1999, organized by Christian Relief and Development Association and Save the Children.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Activities were as follows:

(a) Good Neighbours International, as an implementing non-governmental organization associated with UNHCR, performed emergency relief and development programmes for Rwandan refugees in Goma, formerly Zaire, and for repatriated refugees in Rwanda from August 1994 through December 1996;

(b) The GNI President had a consultative meeting with the Representative and the External Relations Officer of UNHCR for Japan and the Republic of Korea when they visited the GNI office;

(c) The Country Manager of Good Neighbours Ethiopia had a consultative meeting with the Associate Expert of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 1997;

(d) Good Neighbours Incorporated in Bangladesh (GNB) suggested that UNICEF add a moral subject to the primary education curriculum. GNB became part of the child labour reducing network, arranged by UNICEF in Bangladesh in May 1998;

(e) The Country Manager of Good Neighbours Ethiopia had a consultative meeting in May 1998 with the Project Coordinator and Senior Adviser of the Economic Commission for Africa for joint effort in Ethiopia;

(f) The GN International President, in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 24 August presided at a meeting for representatives of non-governmental organizations dealing with women's issues to explain and discuss the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGOs;

(g) The GN International President was invited to a luncheon meeting on 18 August during the period of the tripartite steering committee Seoul meeting to speed up final preparations for the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGOs;

(h) The GN Liaison Officer of New York furnished advice, whenever needed, to DPI/NGO Executive Committee members on planning the Seoul International Conference of NGOs in 1999;

(i) Good Neighbours Korea participated in the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGOs by co-organizing two group sessions on "Youth and Children Group Session: Making Child's Rights a Reality", and on "Overseas Development Assistance and the Role of NGOs", 11-15 October 1999;

(j) The Project Manager of GN Kenya presented a paper at the session for Health Care and Community Development in Disastrous Areas at the 1999 Seoul International Conference of non-governmental organizations.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions was as follows:

(a) Good Neighbours International implemented its relief, rehabilitation and humanitarian development ministries at international level to help the needy in developing countries reach a self-reliant status by enabling those in the projects to identify their potential and the resources to be utilized for their community development by themsel es, applying United Nations principles and resolutions to project programmes;

(b) At national level, Good Neighbours Korea has intensified its advocacy for child's rights by raising awareness on prevention of child abuse and neglect on the part of the government and the public. GN Korea has continued to conduct on-the-spot researches and seminars related to child abuse prevention. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is introduced whenever seminars/workshops are held. High-level staff members of GN Korea have played a key role in amending the Law

of Child Welfare of the Republic of Korea and as members of the steering committee contributed much to publishing guidelines on child abuse prevention. In addition, GN Korea appealed to the First Lady of the Republic of Korea to join the campaign on the child's rights and the First Lady herself appeared on a TV skit for a month in January 1999.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

Three executive officials of the United Nations, the Chief of the NGO Section/Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Chief of the NGO Section of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, and First Vice-President of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) visited the GNI headquarters office in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in January 1997 and advised and consulted about the GNI's effective functions for the United Nations.

Preparation of papers and/or other materials

Under this heading:

(a) Good Neighbours International President presented a paper entitled "Changing a Society through Volunteering" at the 28th International Conference on Social Welfare in Jerusalem, Israel, 5-9 July 1998;

(b) GN International sent comments on the "Commentary to the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.5/1998/WP.1) of 13 May 1998 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in January 1999 as requested in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/24 entitled "Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities", referred by the United Nations Secretary-General;

(c) GN International answered the Questionnaire on Partnership in Action (PARinAC) for PARinAC NGO country focal points or other humanitarian non-governmental organizations working with UNHCR at the request of UNHCR in Geneva in July 1999;

(d) GN International, in October 1999, answered the questionnaire circulated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights pursuant to paragraph 49 (a) of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/78.

Consultative and substantive activities

Under this rubric:

(a) UNDP and Good Neighbours International jointly held a seminar on poverty eradication at national level in commemoration of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, 6 October 1996, in Seoul, Republic of Korea;

(b) Good Neighbours Korea conducted the worldwide event called "Peace Wave" in partnership with Peace and Cooperation, an NGO in Spain associated with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, from May to August 1997. This event was specially placed on World Food Day initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). As a programme of "Peace Wave", the international competition was held in more than 15 countries, and

the winners of the nationwide finals were sent to the international competition in Spain. The Award Ceremony "Peace Wave" was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 16 October 1997, where the Officer-in-Charge of UNDP was also invited as a guest speaker.

Dissemination of information on activities of the United Nations

Through its publication *Partnership* (formerly *Highlights*) and newsletters on its special priorities, Good Neighbours International gave its partnership members news and information about United Nations activities.

7. Hope Worldwide

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Hope Worldwide is pleased to submit to the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat the organization's first quadrennial report, for the period 1996-1999. The present report contains a concise description of Hope Worldwide's humanitarian service activities since the organization was granted, in 1996, special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, with special emphasis on the organization's relationship with the United Nations and United Nations-related organizations.

Brief introductory statement

Hope Worldwide's mission is to bring hope to a hurting world through its programmes in 80 countries in all six inhabited continents. Through the organization's corps of over 500 full-time employees and more than 100,000 committed volunteers, Hope Worldwide annually serves more than 2 million needy people. Since 1996, the organization has grown by more than 25 per cent in the categories of funding, staffing and volunteers. The organization is a faith-based charity founded in 1991 by the International Churches of Christ. Its non-sectarian programmes serve disadvantaged children and the elderly, provide education, and deliver medical services in developing communities. In addition to being a recognized non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Hope Worldwide is a registered private voluntary organization with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies

Participation under this heading was as follows:

(a) June 1998: representatives of the organization attended the twelfth World AIDS Conference in Geneva, Switzerland sponsored by WHO;

(b) 1998-1999: a representative of Hope Worldwide was a member of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation was as follows:

(a) 1 December 1997: Hope Worldwide entered into a cooperative agreement with UNAIDS in support of the UNAIDS World AIDS campaign to reach the homes of 1 million children in the countries of Cambodia, India, Thailand, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia;

(b) 13-19 November 1998: Hope Worldwide partnered with UNAIDS and with UNICEF to organize the "Prevention of AIDS in Asia: An Update" conference. UNAIDS was the official international partner and UNICEF was programme contributor for the conference. More than 350 health-care professionals gathered in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China for the scientific session which was followed by field sites in Beijing, China; Manila, Philippines; and Phnom Penh, Cambodia;

(c) May and September 1999: Hope Worldwide partnered with UNDP and UNAIDS to organize and conduct two 5-day "Training of Trainers" workshops in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, for more than 40 individuals. The goal of the workshops was to train volunteers to be future volunteer trainers in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)/sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) prevention and care and community health care;

(d) 1999: Hope Worldwide signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF and assisted in the production of a documentary on youth and AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire.

Other relevant activities

Other relevant activities may be described as follows:

(a) 1996-1999: Hope Worldwide clinics in India (Chennai and Bangalore), Indonesia (Jakarta) and Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby) administered the WHO-advocated directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) regimen of drugs for tuberculosis under the supervision of WHO;

(b) December 1997: Hope Worldwide partnered with UNAIDS and UNICEF to participate in the World AIDS Day event by organizing rallies and dispatching volunteers to go door-to-door with HIV/AIDS educational brochures. The canvassing activities occurred in Cambodia, India, Thailand, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia;

(c) 1998: in Cambodia, Hope Worldwide physicians and volunteers participated in a WHO pilot project to establish home-care teams for targeting different segments of the city of Phnom Penh for visiting HIV/AIDS patients and their families. Through funding provided by WHO, the organization provided one team of volunteers that cared for sickly HIV/AIDS patients and counselled their families on coping with the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS infection;

(d) 1998: the Soweto AIDS Programme of Hope Worldwide hosted a UNAIDS Workshop on Community AIDS Work in Eastern and Southern Africa, which included 45 community AIDS experts. Hope Worldwide and its Soweto AIDS Programme were featured as a model community programme in a UNAIDS book on *Care for Caregivers*;

(e) 1998: Hope Worldwide's Hong Kong SAR affiliate received financial assistance from the WHO Collaborating Centre for Rehabilitation, at a two-week training programme for orphanage personnel in Hefei, Anhui Province, China. Basic rehabilitation principles and positioning and movement were taught to 30 childcare workers, nurses, supervisors, and assistant directors of orphanages from the province;

(f) 1998-1999: in Mexico, Hope Worldwide's community activity work in 14 poverty-level communities has been reoriented to align it with community development recommendations from UNICEF;

(g) 1999: in Mexico, Hope Worldwide consulted with UNAIDS and UNICEF on the development of the AIDS Prevention Museum, a visual display to educate adolescents about HIV/AIDS. The Museum has been implemented in more than 45 schools in Mexico, Colombia and the south-east United States;

(h) 1999: UNICEF financed a comparative study (1993-1998) on Youth and AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire conducted by Hope Worldwide and USAID. The study has been presented in more than eight countries in various formats (including the World Bank and other institutions) and conferences;

(i) 1999: UNAIDS selected Hope Worldwide's AIDS programme in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, as the exemplar of Best Practices in Care;

(j) 1999: Hope Worldwide commenced discussions with the United Nations about participating as a partner in the United Nations International Year of Volunteers (2001) programme.

8. Institute of Social Studies Trust

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

About ISST

Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST), a non-profit non-governmental organization, was set up in 1964 as a Society and was registered as a Trust in 1980. ISST is dedicated to conducting research and action programmes to promote social justice and equity for the underprivileged with a focus on women. As a nodal action research organization with its objectives in significant conformity with those of the Economic and Social Council, ISST has been involved in a range of programmes — some directly connected with United Nations agencies and some with other partners — to promote such objectives. The following report concentrates on those activities of ISST that have had direct links with the United Nations and its agencies.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

ISST representative Ms. Suchetra Mohan has been representing the organization at the annual NGO meetings of the Economic and Social Council at New York. Apart from these, the Director of the organization as well as various members of the ISST team has attended many United Nations meetings during the

period in connection with the many research projects that ISST has conducted under the sponsorship of different United Nations agencies.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

During the period under review, ISST has continued to design its activities and programmes in support of many of the aims and objectives espoused by the United Nations, especially in terms of providing technical and research inputs to various United Nations agencies whenever called upon to do so. In 1999, the organization was approached by UNIFEM to conduct a pilot research project, among the first of its kind in India, on the gender dimensions of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in the city of Delhi. Subsequent to that exercise, ISST had organized a national-level seminar to bring together activists and medical personnel involved in the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS and those from the women's movement in the country. In 1998, ISST prepared a research report on Women's Work in South Asia for the International Labour Organization. During 1996-1997, the organization had been involved with a number of research projects under the auspices of ESCAP. Among these was a study on the informal sector in India which included a survey of informal sector workers in the city of Delhi, and a report on women in extreme poverty in India, also including an intensive survey in two locations in the country. Both these studies, were part of larger regional research programmes and ISST participation, at least in the latter study, involved also preparing the design of the detailed survey questionnaire which was canvassed in several Asian countries simultaneously to facilitate intercountry comparisons. Even at the current moment, ISST is involved with at least two initiatives at the request of local United Nations agencies. Currently ISST's research team is participating in the preparation of the Human Development Report for the State of Himachal Pradesh at the behest of the local office of UNDP. The team is also involved in preparing a study on the cultural dimensions of HIV/AIDS in India for UNESCO.

As a follow-up of the deliberations at the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994, ISST has been deeply involved in conducting research on the reproductive health of women. The results of two major research projects carried out by ISST during this period have been documented in books, reports and videos. As a result of this, the Director of ISST has been invited to become a member of the National Commission on Population convened by the Prime Minister of India.

Other relevant activities

During the period under review, ISST has not merely enhanced its capability in various dimensions of developmental research in consonance with United Nations objectives, but also emerged in a leadership role in the region in developing ideas in the area of strategic interventions on the ground for the purpose of initiating the process of empowerment of the dispossessed. In recent years, some of ISST's activities have spilled over national boundaries and have spread into the Asian region as a whole. In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, ISST has been leading a body of researchers in South and South-East Asia in developing a research agenda on the gendered impact of economic reforms in the region under its ongoing programme on

the Gender Planning Network in South and South-East Asia which is being supported by the International Development Research Centre of Canada.

In our national-level activities, especially those involving ground-level action, ISST has followed a consistent policy of involving the local government structures, called Panchayats, in India. A couple of Constitutional Amendments in 1993-1994 have made quinquennial elections to the Panchayats mandatory in the country, and a third of all the elected seats have been reserved for women in these bodies. There are also quotas for other deprived sections of the community such as those belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This has provided an extraordinary opportunity for ISST for using these structures to initiate the process of socio-economic change. To the extent possible, all of ISST's activities, be it in the area of health, education or environment, are being channelled through these structures. The Bangalore unit of ISST has, for the past several years now, been deeply involved in the training of women Panchayat members through its well-known Utsahi Mahila Abhyudaya (UMA) project. During the period under review, ISST opened a National Resource Centre for Women in Local Government under the UMA project which has been serving an increasingly large clientele of activists and researchers interested in these questions. The issue of violence against women highlighted by the Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing in 1995 is a major area of work at ISST, both through the regular research and training programmes of the Institute and through continued interactions with the community in ISST's Family Counselling Centre which has been functioning for the last decade and a half.

9. International Automobile Federation

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

Introduction, aims and purposes

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, the International Automobile Federation (FIA) has the pleasure of submitting herewith its quadrennial report for the period 1996 through 1999.

FIA is a federation of automobile clubs and touring associations comprising 156 affiliated clubs divided among 118 countries all over the world. This adds up to more than 100 million individual club members worldwide. As an organization of such wide scope and importance representing both the interests of the motorist and those of the tourist in general, its opinions carry weight and it enjoys considerable international prestige.

Since its foundation in 1904, FIA has supported and encouraged the essential role played by motoring and tourism in promoting international understanding. One of its main objectives is to facilitate tourist travel, particularly with regard to the barriers restricting movement across national borders. In view of the increase in motorization which now accounts for the major part of tourist and private daily travel, FIA is working to harmonize international traffic regulations and to protect road users from abusive taxation and restrictive legislation. FIA is also the international sporting body governing motor sport.

It recognizes the vital importance of travel by private car and of public transport in improving people's standard of living as well as for the national economy. FIA therefore aims to promote all measures that may contribute to road safety and the responsible use of all means of transport.

Other objectives of the FIA are (a) to coordinate a system of mutual services between member organizations for the benefit of their members when travelling abroad, (b) to study, make recommendations and disseminate information on matters pertaining to international motoring, cross-border tourism and mobility and (c) to take part in relevant meetings and conferences and to maintain close relations with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

FIA's main areas of competence concern all questions relating to the movement of people: tourism, mobility, facilitation, the automobile, roads, infrastructure, traffic safety, energy conservation and protection of the environment.

Cooperation with the United Nations

FIA has worked, for many years, in close cooperation with the United Nations and with its specialized institutions. Each year, FIA takes part in numerous meetings of various United Nations working groups, principally those within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in Geneva. FIA takes, within ECE, an active part in the work of the specialized working parties, to which it submits frequent written as well as oral reports on subjects related to transport, road safety, the construction of vehicles, customs and other related matters. FIA participates, on a regular basis, in the following Working Groups: the Inland Transport Committee, the Working Party on Road Transport (SC1), the Working Party on Customs Questions Affecting Transport (WP30), the Working Party on Road Traffic Safety (WP1), the World Forum for the Harmonisation of Vehicle Regulations (WP29), the Group of Experts on Pollution and Energy (WP29/GRPE), the Group of Experts on Passive Safety (WP29/GRSP) and the Ad Hoc Meeting on Implementation of the Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR).

Within the framework of the activities of the United Nations specialized working parties, FIA plays a significant role in certain sectors. FIA is one of the principal international organizations that coordinate and oversee the customs documents network (carnets de passage and triptyques) facilitating the movement of private and commercial vehicles across borders. FIA strongly supports the process of global harmonization of vehicle-related legislation.

FIA closely follows the activities of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) relating essentially to international exchanges in the fields of tourism, mobility, transport and environmental matters. It also keeps its members informed of related work carried out by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

FIA attaches great importance to the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and it takes an active part in their work insofar as that work relates to FIA's fields of competence, notably transport, mobility and tourism.

10. International Catholic Migration Commission

(Special consultative status granted 1952)

The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) is an operational arm of the Catholic Church. Since 1951, it has been serving refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants and returnees, regardless of creed. Its assistance is driven by a belief in the sanctity of the individual and family and the compelling need to safeguard and promote the human rights and dignity of all uprooted persons.

Headquartered in Geneva, ICMC helps people forced to move by influencing national and international policy on their behalf and through programmes that reach them directly. Global in operation, ICMC works through offices in 15 countries, 5 regional liaison offices and a network of local affiliates at the grass-roots and national levels in 90 countries.

Besides being in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council itself, ICMC is a member of several non-governmental organization umbrella organizations that are also in consultative status with the Council, including the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) and InterAction — American Council for Voluntary International Action, as well as of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations and the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE).

During its nearly 50-year history in the field of refugee work, ICMC has undertaken a broad range of activities on behalf of voluntary and forced migrants including emergency relief, resettlement processing, community services, counselling, skills training, socio-economic integration and rehabilitation assistance. During the period under review, ICMC programmes were operational in Thailand, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Turkey, northern Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Pakistan, Indonesia, East Timor, Zimbabwe and the United States of America. During this reporting period, there was a marked increase in ICMC collaboration with several Economic and Social Council agencies, particularly those that extended funding for its actions in favour of persons uprooted or forced into flight because of war and conflict, racial or ethnic persecution, and/or human rights violations. The ICMC programmes supported by Council agencies included:

(a) UNHCR-funded care and maintenance, education, skills training, and microcredit for refugees in Zimbabwe; microcredit programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo; community service programmes in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo; a women's economic empowerment project in Kosovo, an asylum-seekers project as well as a Centre for Migration Studies in Albania, and a counselling and a care and maintenance programme for refugees in Turkey;

(b) UNICEF-funded community service programmes in refugee camps in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as well as a mental health training programme;

(c) UNDP-funded small enterprise development programme in Kosovo.

During the implementation of these and other donor and ICMC-funded programmes, ICMC maintained active contact both with the headquarters of the

donor Economic and Social Council agencies and with the offices in the field. Furthermore, its functioning as an intermediary between ICMC national partners and United Nations humanitarian agencies based in Geneva remained a major aspect of the work of the ICMC secretariat.

To promote awareness of the relationship between migration and refugee displacement and the defence of human rights, and how these issues are directly linked to economic, social and human development, ICMC participated in various conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations. Most notable among these for the work of ICMC were:

(a) 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva) during which time the ICMC representative joined the NGO Children's Caucus and advocated for special attention for internally displaced children;

(b) 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 (UNHCR Standing Committee Meetings, Pre-Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (EXCOM) meetings, and EXCOM meetings (Geneva) during which ICMC advocated for increased attention and care for the refugee and displaced elderly;

(c) 1998 and 1999 UNHCR Tripartite Resettlement Consultations (Geneva), for which ICMC served as a global NGO focal point;

(d) 1999 UNHCR Reach Out Consultations (Bangkok and Nairobi) where ICMC staff participated in highlighting the need for further non-governmental organization involvement in refugee protection and the need for protection indicators;

(e) 1999 UNHCR Reach Out Steering Committee, through which ICMC advocated for increased involvement of non-governmental organizations in protection work and the need to operationalize protection in the field;

(f) 1998 and 1999 Working Group for the Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO)) through which ICMC worked for convention ratification particularly through the advocacy efforts of ICMC's national members in target countries.

Participation in the aforementioned meetings and conferences allowed ICMC to raise awareness on the issues and needs of particularly vulnerable uprooted populations based on the needs and concerns raised by ICMC field offices and national partners. In addition, the ICMC secretariat in Geneva utilizes the forums and proceedings as an avenue for keeping our partners and field offices abreast of developments, emerging issues and conference proceedings.

In addition, ICMC regularly attends and participates in special meetings and workshops on refugee protection, country-specific sessions, and community mobilization and development meetings, as well as OCHA briefings, hosted by United Nations agencies in Geneva and in field offices around the globe.

11. International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introductory statement

The International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) is an independent international health professional organization that promotes and supports the rehabilitation of torture victims and works for the prevention of torture worldwide. The global vision of IRCT is a world without torture which values and accepts shared responsibility for the eradication of torture. IRCT promotes and supports new and existing rehabilitation centres and prevention programmes, initiates emergency intervention projects, and works to secure the necessary funding and political will for the work against torture.

IRCT supports or collaborates with about 200 rehabilitation centres and programmes worldwide. In the reporting period, IRCT directly supported the establishment of a umber of new rehabilitation centres as part of the Regional Strengthening Programme, supported by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the European Union (EU), including centres or programmes in Morocco, St. Petersburg, the Republic of Moldova and Cambodia. In addition, with the support of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, IRCT supported the establishment of the Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture in Pristina. Another major achievement was the IRCT's intervention in East Timor, resulting in a nationwide survey on the needs of tortured and traumatized East Timorese. In addition, IRCT assisted a local non-governmental organization, Fokupers, in preparing and debriefing rape victims as part of the United Nations Mission in East Timor in November 1999.

IRCT advocated strongly in the United States on behalf of victims of torture, playing a part in the passage of the United States Torture Victims Relief Act (TVRA) placing the United States as one of the major contributors to the work against torture. In 1999, IRCT joined with Amnesty International (AI), the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), Fédération international des ACATS — Action des chrétiens pour d'abolition de la torture (FIACAT), Redress Trust and the World Organization Against Torture (OMCT/SOS-Torture) to launch the Coalition of International NGOs against Torture (CINAT). CINAT represents the international non-governmental organization work against torture.

IRCT participation in United Nations meetings in the period under review

IRCT participated in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1997, 1998 and 1999 with oral statements under item 11, Civil and political rights, in addition to submission of a written statement. In 1999, CINAT arranged a parallel event during the Commission on the theme of impunity with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as the main speaker and a panel consisting of the IRCT Secretary-General and representatives of the other CINAT members. In 1999, IRCT also presented an oral intervention under item 12, Violence against women. IRCT participated in the Working Group on the development of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1999, 1998 and 1997 and at the Department of Public

Information of the United Nations Secretariat Meeting in New York in 1998. As part of the Coalition for an International Criminal Court, IRCT also participated in the Preparatory Commission meetings on the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Criminal Court in June and November of 1999. Representatives from IRCT attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture in 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

IRCT is the leading non-governmental organization in the commemoration of the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, 26 June. In 1998 and 1999, IRCT coordinated the global campaign, providing relevant campaign materials to United Nations agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, health professional organizations and non-governmental organizations. In 1999, IRCT coordinated 26 June activities with 116 rehabilitation centres and organizations in 80 countries worldwide. IRCT collaborated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in New York in a joint press conference on 26 June, and with the United Nations Nordic Information Centre in Copenhagen for the purpose of distributing materials. Finally, IRCT has had contact with the WHO regional office in Copenhagen and with WHO headquarters in Geneva.

Other relevant activities

The work of IRCT includes the promotion of ratification of the Convention against Torture, exertion of political pressure to increase contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and the commemoration of the 26 June International Day. All of these activities are directly relevant to the United Nations resolutions on torture. Representatives from IRCT have participated in informal consultations with the independent experts/rapporteurs regarding the reports on impunity and reparation.

IRCT held consultations with officials of the United Nations Secretariat in a number of meetings. The IRCT Secretary-General and Legal Adviser, together with the Danish Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, held a meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary of the Committee against Torture during the meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in 1999. The purpose of such meetings was to present IRCT and provide input to the United Nations High Commissioner on the work for the rehabilitation of victims of torture. The Deputy Secretary-General of IRCT held a meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner on 9 October 1999 in order to hand over the Delhi Declaration emanating from the Eighth Symposium on Torture in New Delhi, India, organized by IRCT. The United Nations High Commissioner was Patron of the symposium. The IRCT Deputy Secretary-General, Programme Coordinator for International Relations and Legal Adviser held a meeting with the Secretary of the Committee against Torture, the Secretary of the United Nations Voluntary Fund, the Head of External Relations for the Office of the High Commissioner, and the Assistant of the Special Rapporteur on torture on 23 February 1999 in order to discuss inter-unit and external cooperation on torture rehabilitation-related issues.

IRCT supports or collaborates with about 200 rehabilitation centres and programmes worldwide (see above for IRCT intervention in East Timor).

12. Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Objectives of the organization

To join national and international efforts, demonstrating an interest in contributing to the world campaign for the peaceful coexistence of States, general and complete disarmament, sovereignty, the development of peoples, the protection of the environment and peace are among the main objectives.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other meetings of the United Nations

According to our objectives, potentialities and possibilities in the first quadrennium of enjoyment of consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (September 1996), the Movimiento guided its actions fundamentally towards participation in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, specifically the fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions (1997 and 1998) in which it took part orally under agenda items 5, 9 and 10.

Cooperation with other bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies

In this period, the Movimiento emphasizes its work with the Regional Office of UNICEF, in the meeting to celebrate the public launching, by its former programmes representative, Dr. Luis Zuñigas Zárate, of the book entitled *World State of Childhood 1997*, from 24 to 26 November 1997; the tribute to the Regional Office of UNESCO in Cuba on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding in 1947; the playing of host to Mrs. Rhahika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, during her official visit to the country, during which the organization offered its headquarters for her use in contacting national non-governmental organizations, on 8 June 1997. In coordination with the Cuban Association of the United Nations and a group of national and international non-governmental organizations represented in Cuba, the organization worked actively for the elaboration of the Cuban contribution to the Millennium Summit, convoked by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Other significant activities

Pursuant to the objectives and purposes of the organization which are always adapting to the present internationally and, in particular, to the agreements and recommendations of the United Nations system, starting in 1995, the organization has convened annually, each November, an international conference. Between 1996 and 1999, the conference became the successful events that are described below, whose conclusions and recommendations were transmitted, appropriately, to the corresponding entities of the United Nations.

The conferences had the following titles:

(a) "The foreign military bases abroad", held from 28 to 30 November 1996 with the participation of 134 delegates from 34 countries;

(b) "Peace, sovereignty and the new world order", held from 24 to 26 November 1997 with 107 delegates from 25 countries in attendance;

(c) "Human rights and peace", held from 23 to 25 November 1998 with the presence of 122 delegates from 22 countries. This event was held as a tribute to the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(d) "Extraterritoriality a threat to peace", held from 24 to 26 November 1999, with the participation of 91 delegates from 11 countries.

In connection with the significance of the relationship between peace, natural resources, sovereignty and society, every two years the Scientific Commission for Peace holds an International Seminar on topics of current interest. Similarly, the Commission for the Development for Peace (Economists) carried out four national workshops during 1999 dealing with the theme of conflicts and the Commission on Gender and Peace regularly developed different activities related to the importance of the participation of women in all aspects of society.

It is important to highlight that from 6 to 8 October 1999 the International Workshop on "The Systems of Public Health in the Countries in Development" was held at the organization's headquarters. More than 40 specialists from several countries attended. This meeting was the result of an agreement reached at the forty-eighth annual Pugwash Conference held in Mexico from 29 September to 4 October 1997, under the topic: "The way towards peace".

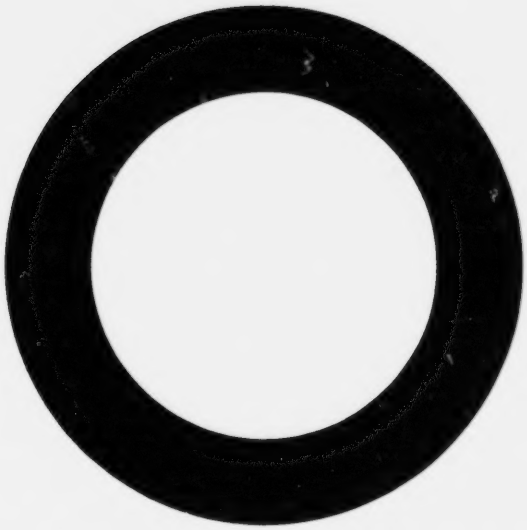
In connection with the programme of UNESCO on a culture of peace, a National Journey of Information was begun on behalf of a culture of peace, having been designed as an extensive programme of activities. It has been implemented and will be extended through the year 2000, declared by UNESCO as the "International Year for the Culture of Peace".

The Movimiento has maintained strong work links with the national non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status, sponsoring or participating in the activities programmed by those organizations.

Publications

In the period of 1996-1999, the organization continued to publish the magazine *Peace and Sovereignty*, official organ of the Cuban Movement for Peace and People's Sovereignty.

In their position as founders and members of the Work Peace Council, the members of the Movimiento have participated very actively in different international events and meetings of this organization, of which their President is, at the same time, Co-President and Coordinator for America.



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Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	2
2.	Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations	4
3.	FEMNET – African Women's Development and Communications Network	7
4.	Humane Society of the United States	8
5.	International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity	12
6.	International Rural Housing Association	14
7.	Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre	16
8.	Latin American Iron and Steel Institute	17
9.	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development	18
10.	Peace Education Foundation	22
11.	Population Council	24
12.	Solar Cookers International	29
13.	Woods Hole Research Centre	33

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1. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introductory statement

The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd is an international organization founded in 1835 to work with women and girls who were marginalized by the society of their time. In varying forms of direct service projects, this continues to be our primary focus, with an emphasis on working to enable and empower women to create a better life for themselves and their families.

Good Shepherd became affiliated with the United Nations as a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in November 1996. This affiliation is a means of collaboration through which we work to bring about systematic and structural change in whatever condemns others to live a marginalized life. Through our affiliation with the goals of the United Nations, we seek to extend mercy to the poor, to the oppressed, awakening in our world the dignity and value of each person.

Report summary statement

In our first years of affiliation with the United Nations, the Congregation of the Good Shepherd has increased its own awareness of, and support for, the goals and activities of the United Nations. A full-time representative has been appointed in New York (1998) who participates in major commissions of the Economic and Social Council in New York, mainly through non-governmental organizations committee work. She is responsible for disseminating information to, and encouraging local participation concerning United Nations activities among, the membership of Good Shepherd. Our local members use the information to reach thousands of women in grass-roots situations, as exemplified by a recent request for the Beijing Platform for Action and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the French language, to be used as content material for literacy classes for women.

In 2000, the congregation appointed non-governmental organization regional representatives in Addis Ababa and in Brussels. These persons, while having other full-time jobs, have been able to participate in some United Nations activities, for example in the regional five-year review of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Addis Ababa.

Good Shepherd foresees that our affiliation with the United Nations will continue to inform our own mission in relevant ways while also affording us the opportunity to bring to the United Nations the voice and the grass-roots concerns of women across the 67 countries in which we are active.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The NGO representative for Good Shepherd is actively involved in the following:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000: the non-governmental organization representative has collaborated with the UNICEF Working Group on Girls, a body of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, in preparing and presenting the reports *Clearing a Path for Girls* in 1998 to the Commission on the Status of Women and *Girls 2000* in 2000 to the special session of the General

Assembly on the five-year review of the Beijing Conference. Field-level members of Good Shepherd sent grass-roots information for the preparation of the report and the non-governmental organization representative worked on the compilation of the reports. The non-governmental organization representative was also active in supporting the presence of 17 adolescents who addressed the Commission on the Status of Women in 1998 with respect to the concerns of girls;

(b) Commission for Social Development, 1999, 2000: the non-governmental organization representative has participated in the Commission for Social Development, notably through the anti-poverty task force of the NGO Committee on Social Development;

(c) Special session of the General Assembly on the five-year review of the Beijing conference, 2000: the non-governmental organization representative participated actively in non-governmental organization caucuses on human rights, and violence against women and the girl child during the special session in June 2000 in New York;

(d) Millennium Forum: the non-governmental organization representative participated in the drafting of the anti-poverty segment of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and agenda for action of the Millennium Forum.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies

Cooperation was as follows:

(a) Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat:

(i) The non-governmental organization representative attends Department of Public Information briefings and disseminates material from such briefings through the organizational newsletters;

(ii) The non-governmental organization representative has distributed materials regarding the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Beijing Platform for Action and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in three languages, English, French and Spanish, and used as such material in international trainings for her organization;

(b) Commission on Human Rights:

(i) The non-governmental organization representative was a signatory on document E/CN.4/2000/NGO/59 of 10 February 2000, a statement on the rights of the child to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights;

(ii) The non-governmental organization representative sent letters of alert to the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding crisis situations that her organization was aware of in: Chiapas, Mexico; the Philippines; East Timor; and the Sudan;

(c) Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 10-17 April 2000): the non-governmental organization representative offered information/consultation on trafficking/prostitution to the Permanent Observer of the Holy See in February 2000.

Other relevant activity

The New York non-governmental organization representative has had substantial activity in the following committees, each under a Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) non-governmental organization committee:

(a) Working Group on Girls (WGG), part of the NGO Committee of UNICEF;

(b) International Network for Girls (INfG), a sub-group of WGG;

(c) Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW), an international non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council;

(d) NGO Committee on the Status of Women;

(e) NGO Committee on Social Development, anti-poverty task force;

(f) Mental Health Task Force of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(g) NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Good Shepherd participated in the Hague Appeal for Peace.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The non-governmental organization representative has worked on the Annual Day for Freedom of Religion or Belief, sponsored by the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat and preparation of papers/material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies

At the request of the non-governmental organization representative, Good Shepherd membership in Australia submitted a report (August 1998) to the office of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, as invited to do so by that office.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

None to report at this time.

2. Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introductory statement

The Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations (FEMA) is the representative European organization of road riding motorcyclists. It exists to protect and advance the interests of motorcyclists who use their machines as transport and recreation. The Federation does not represent the interest of sport motorcyclists. That is the responsibility of our sister organization, the Fédération internationale de motocyclisme (FIM).

The Federation represents the interests of its members in legislative and regulatory bodies such as the European Commission and European Parliament and the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The Federation is also particularly committed to improving the safety of riders through participation in the work of appropriate agencies, undertaking research and organizing road safety campaigns.

In the period since special consultative status was granted, the Federation has grown considerably. In January 1998, an organization representing motorcyclists in the Nordic countries amalgamated and FEMA gained the affiliation of representative road riders' organizations from Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway. In addition, a riders' organization from the Czech Republic and a second organization from Denmark have affiliated. The Federation now has 26 member organizations from 18 countries, which have, between them, well over 500,000 individual motorcyclists in membership.

Introduction

The present report will firstly refer to the Federation's activities to ensure that the interests of the user are recognized within the processes of the international harmonization of vehicle standards, and within the European Union (EU) and the Inland Transport Committee of ECE in respect of the global harmonization of vehicle standards. It will then refer to the work of the Federation in improving road safety, generally and particularly in the context of the work of Working Party 1 of the Inland Transport Committee of ECE. Finally, it will refer to the work of the Federation in promoting and developing contacts and working relationships among motorcycle riders throughout the world.

Global harmonization of vehicle standards

In the period covered by this report, the President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary and Campaigns Officer of the Federation have participated in numerous meetings with officials of the European Commission and elected members of the European Parliament concerning the establishment of a European motorcycle standard. They have also participated in the work of various bodies established by EU, including the Motor Vehicles Emissions Group and the auto-oil programmes.

The Federation's experience in representing the interests of the user/consumer within the processes for establishing a "European standard motorcycle" are proving to be valuable in our approach to the work of the United Nations. In 1999, the General Secretary of the Federation attended two meetings of WP.29, the Inland Transport Committee of ECE's Forum for the Global Harmonization of Vehicle Standards.

From this participation, the Federation realized that, while it was a truly representative organization within the parameters of EU, it was less representative in the context of the process of establishing global standards.

To rectify this limitation, the Federation initiated contacts with FIM and with riders' organizations in Australia and North America. To achieve progress in the matter, a number of meetings of riders' representatives were held in 1999 and 2000. The Federation also raised the question of global harmonization with representatives of the motorcycle industry's international and European organizations, and directly with a number of motorcycle manufacturing companies.

These contacts and consultations have resulted in agreement's being reached between all the riders' organizations on arrangements to enable the user/consumer's point of view to be represented within the work of ECE. The Federation is confident that these arrangements will assist the work of WP.29 of the Inland Transport Committee. These arrangements also provide for meaningful consultation with the motorcycle manufacturers.

While these arrangements were being discussed and developed, the Acting General Secretary of the Federation participated in two meetings of WP.29 and one meeting of the committee of experts dealing with lighting questions.

Safer roads and safer riders

In the period covered by this report, the Federation undertook two major road safety research projects. The first consisted of a detailed investigation into and evaluation of initial rider training in Europe. The report contained a number of recommendations, which were presented to the European Commission, and subsequently a number of the recommendations were incorporated into proposals for new rider training and testing arrangements.

The second project examined ways in which crash barriers could be made safer for riders. The project analysed the design of various types of crash barriers and protective devices. The report made a series of recommendations for the consideration of road traffic authorities, aimed at improving the safety of existing installations and best practice for new installations.

The vulnerability of young riders has been an issue of particular concern to the Federation. In 1999 and 2000, with the cooperation and support of the Motorcycle Industry in Europe (ACEM), the European motorcycle manufacturers' association and FIM, the Federation organized the European Young Rider of the Year (EYROY) events. The Directorate-General for Transport of the European Commission made financial subventions to enable this important road safety programme to take place. In 1999, over 12,000 riders under age 26 from 13 European countries participated in the national EYROY events and in 2000 over 20,000 young riders from 15 European countries participated.

From 1998 to 2000, the General Secretary and the Acting General Secretary of the Federation participated in four meetings of WP.1, the ECE Inland Transport Committee's road safety body. The 2000 EYROY event was also organized in support of the Third Road Safety Week in the ECE Region and a number of national events were launched during that week.

Developing worldwide contacts

In the period covered by this report, FEMA established and developed contacts with riders' organizations in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Hungary, the Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States of America. These contacts have been invaluable in terms of understanding the role of powered two-wheeled vehicles within the transport infrastructure of both developed and developing countries. It has enabled the Federation to better advocate the potential of motorcycles to contribute to the resolution of varied social problems, such as the provision of medical services in Africa and the reduction of urban congestion in Europe.

3. FEMNET — African Women's Development and Communications Network

(Special consultative status granted 1997)

Introduction

FEMNET — African Women's Development and Communications Network is concerned with the sharing of information among African women's non-governmental organizations so as to ensure a better and more effective non-governmental organization focus on women's development, equality and human rights. Since its inception in 1988, FEMNET has been funded by its members and partners in Europe and the United Status of America. FEMNET has national focal points in the 53 African States. FEMNET is also affiliated with the following international organizations:

(a) African Association for Literature and Adult Education (AALAE);

(b) Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO);

(c) International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC);

(d) World Alliance for Citizenship and Participation (CIVICUS).

FEMNET's activities

FEMNET works in three main areas:

(a) Monitoring implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. FEMNET was the focal point from 1993 to 1995 during African women's non-governmental organizations' preparations for participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. FEMNET has continued to collaborate with African women's non-governmental organizations on follow-up activities to the Beijing NGO Forum and the parallel intergovernmental conference, particularly with respect to the just-concluded Beijing five-year review process;

(b) Capacity-building for African women's non-governmental organizations. Through training in gender mainstreaming, FEMNET has developed a model for training of trainers in gender mainstreaming that is applicable to the 12 priority areas outlined in the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. The model has been tested at the national level with FEMNET members and national focal points in Malawi and Kenya. An ongoing programme will increase the number of countries from seven to nine by the end of 2000;

(c) Communications for advocacy. FEMNET continues to produce two bilingual newsletters for its membership: *FEMNET News* focuses on sharing membership experiences of and strategies for African women's development and equality (aims, activities, successes, failures, constraints) and *Our Rights* includes analyses of gender and women's human rights issues in Africa. The two newsletters have been evaluated by the membership, and work to address the constructive criticism made is ongoing so as to make the newsletters more effective and relevant to the membership. FEMNET has also established a web site at http://www.africaonline.co.ke/femnet which is updated quarterly. With regard to the Beijing five-year review process, FEMNET has entered

into partnership with the Association of Progressive Communicators (APC) Africa Women's Programme and has established with it a web site for African women on the review process at http://www.flamme.org. Work on accessing and using new information and communications technologies (NICTs) for better membership networking and more effective advocacy is one of the priorities for FEMNET in the upcoming year.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies

Apart from its work with the Commission on the Status of Women, FEMNET has collaborated/is collaborating with other United Nations bodies as follows:

(a) FEMNET and UNDP are currently working on a continental project on gender mainstreaming and the advancement of women;

(b) FEMNET participated in the Fortieth Anniversary Conference of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) from 28 April to 1 May 1998. The conference was sponsored by UNDP and UNECA;

(c) FEMNET served on the technical committee set up by ECA to organize the Sixth African Regional Women's Conference in preparation for the mid-decade review of the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action. The organization's focal points throughout the continent also participated at this conference which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 19 and 20 November 1999;

(d) FEMNET participated in the first meeting of the Steering Group on the World Health Organization's programme on female genital mutilation (FGM). The meeting was held in Accra, Ghana, from 23 to 25 August 1999;

(e) FEMNET was also represented at the anti-tobacco conference organized by WHO in Kobe, Japan, from 14 to 18 November 1999. It is currently working with WHO on a follow-up project on tobacco advertising and African women.

4. Humane Society of the United States

(General consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

The mission of the Humane Society of the United States is to create a humane and sustainable world for all animals, including people. Working with diplomats, government agencies, elected officials at all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, corporations, media and the public at large globally, the Humane Society seeks a lasting and comprehensive change in humane awareness and behaviour from exploitation towards respect and compassion for all life. We are pleased to submit the following report of our extensive involvement in support of United Nations activities over the past four years.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies, conferences, meetings

The Humane Society:

(a) Participated in Second London Oceans Workshop (December 1998);

(b) Attended the FAO Regional Workshop in Bangkok by special invitation (June 1998);

(c) Participated in the inter-sessional work of the Commission on Sustainable Development to organize the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems (SAFS) caucus and agriculture demonstration activities including plans to organize the Chair's reception (February 1998);

(d) Participated in special session of the General Assembly for a five-year review of the Earth Summit; and held daily sustainable agriculture briefings and organizational meetings and identified over 100 organizations worldwide that had agreed to participate in the SAFS caucus (June 1997);

(e) Participated in Commission on Sustainable Development negotiations regarding Agenda 21 setting the agenda for the next five years (February-April 1997);

(f) Participated in Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) inter-sessional work in February 1997 and the Commission session in April; and helped to organize the farmers' dialogue for the Commission;

(g) Attended the drafting session for the World Food Summit at FAO, Rome, and inserted language about organic agriculture that remained in the final text of World food Summit Rome Declaration on World Food Security (September 1996).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The Humane Society:

(a) Provided language on driftnetting accepted for General Assembly resolution 54/32 of 24 November 1999 on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (November 1999);

(b) Signed on to become part of the UNIFEM Internet End-Violence Working Group in connection with our First Strike campaign which linked animal abuse and domestic violence (June 1999);

(c) Submitted language on drift-net fishing accepted for Assembly resolution 53/33 of 24 November 1998 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments (May 1999);

(d) Provided report to Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat on drift-net fishing for report to the General Assembly on fishing (June 1998);

(e) Served as co-chair and secretariat of the Alliance for United Nations Sustainable Development Programmes (AUNSDP)/hosted National Press Club event featuring the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, 31 October 1997.

Other relevant activities

Consultations:

(a) Met with non-governmental organization liaison staff, December 1997, to help plan events for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development where agriculture would be a major theme;

(b) Invited by United States Mission to the United Nations to brief like-minded countries on issues related to General Assembly resolution 52/29 on drift-net fishing (November 1997).

Preparations of papers/other material:

(a) Submitted comments on the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170) relating to non-governmental organization participation in activities of the United Nations system (November 1999);

(b) Presented paper on humane slaughter at FAO/WHO/PAHO Regional Workshop in Jamaica (July 1999);

(c) Sponsored authorship of humane slaughter guidelines booklet as part of joint project with FAO, Rome, 1999;

(d) Produced laminated poster for use by FAO Animal Production and Health Division in slaughter training worldwide (1998);

(e) Contributed information and language to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat for report on by-catch and drift-net fishing (1997).

Other examples:

(a) Raised money and hired consultants to carry on the work of the SAFS caucus at the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and other United Nations events; co-founded International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (ISPA), an international network of non-governmental organizations that participates in United Nations events and that took the lead in organizing the highly successful farmers' dialogue at the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(b) Raised funds and helped organize the SAFS caucus for the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and prepared documents and sponsored farmers' attendance at the Commission's eighth session and other United Nations events;

(c) Provided financial support for FAO Animal Production and Health Division slaughter project in the Philippines, 1999;

(d) Verna Simpson, co-director of the Humane Society international office in Australia, elected to the UNEP Global 500 Roll of Honour, June 1999;

(e) Signed UNA/United States of America letter to Congress regarding payment of United States debt to the United Nations, 3 June 1999;

(f) Sponsored the SAFS secretariat that operated during the inter-sessional and in-session meetings of the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(g) Participated in the sixth session of the Commission and helped organize the daily meetings of the SAFS caucus; organized dialogues between delegates and representatives sustainable agriculture; raised over $10,000 and organized the Commission Chair's reception at the Philippine Embassy featuring organic and locally produced food; and presented talk at the reception and handed out literature in support of sustainable agriculture and local food systems (April 1998);

(h) Hosted reception/briefing for diplomats and non-governmental organizations at the United Nations (April 1997);

(i) Co-sponsored FAO slaughter training workshop in Malawi, February 1997;

(j) Co-sponsored FAO slaughter training workshop in Myanmar, January 1997;

(k) Co-founded the United Nations non-governmental organization agriculture caucus known as the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems (SAFS) Caucus which remains the officially endorsed non-governmental organization agriculture caucus at the Commission today (April 1997);

(l) Co-sponsored UNA/United States of America/United Nations Global Community Day, Washington, D.C., October 1997;

(m) Testified before the United States House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations in support of UNEP funding, 24 April 1997;

(n) The Humane Society's affiliate Earth Voice helped organize the Alliance for United Nations Sustainable Development Programmes, serving as co-chairman. The Alliance, which consists of over 70 national environmental agencies, supports the work of the voluntary United Nations agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, IFAD, GEF and others. The Alliance has featured United Nations leaders such as then UNDP Administrator Gustave Speth and Mohamed El Ashry, President of the Global Environment Facility, at events at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. We have conducted educational activities with decision makers in the United States Congress, providing a forum for UNEP Administrator Klaus Toepfer to highlight the importance of UNEP. While the Alliance does not lobby, it coordinates the activities that lobby on behalf of 13 voluntary United Nations agencies;

(o) The Campaign to Preserve United States Global Leadership was formed to address flagging United States financial support to international affairs accounts, including funding for the United Nations. Serving as vice-chairman and on the board of trustees, the Humane Society has helped this coalition emerge as the largest, most broad-based support and advocacy mechanism in the United States, including non-governmental organizations and business coalitions such as the United States Chamber of Commerce;

(p) Our Earth Advocates programme has helped educate members of the United States Congress regarding the importance of specialized agencies of the United Nations system and found new supporters for United Nations activities.

5. International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

Aims and purposes

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE) is an international coalition of northern Catholic development organizations based in Europe and North America, working with organizations and partners in all continents on issues of advocacy and lobbying, development programmes and development education.

CIDSE represents the desire of these organizations to work together in furthering the mission and strategies of the individual member organizations (MOs) and in strengthening CIDSE's own objectives. CIDSE's main role is to:

(a) Enhance and sustain the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the work of MOs;

(b) Enable MOs to achieve together what they cannot achieve singly;

(c) Support MOs in working together in furthering CIDSE's own mission and strategies.

As testified below, CIDSE's activities during the period 1996-1999 in relation to the United Nations evolved mainly around issues of food security and social development. CIDSE, through its member agencies and its task group on social justice, has participated in United Nations summits on these topics, and has presented papers at them in close cooperation with other Catholic and Protestant networks — foremost, however, together with Caritas Internationalis. Other activities have involved organizing meetings and workshops, monitoring the follow-up process to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and lobbying activities in relation to social justice issues.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

1996:

(a) Participation in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and related events, Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 and production of a position paper for the Conference;

(b) Participation in the fourth session of the Inter-sessional Working Group of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, August 1996;

(c) Participation in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Summit, Rome, 13-17 November 1996, and production of CIDSE discussion paper No. 22 entitled "Food security and people's basic right to food" (November 1996) and of a "Contribution to the World Food Summit: hunger undermines all dignity".

1997: participation in the thirty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 1997, of a CIDSE representative from its French member agency.

1998:

(a) Participation in the thirty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 10-20 February 1998, production of a reference paper entitled "Advocating for greater social justice" and presentation of two oral statements: (i) "Investing in participation: a position of an ecumenical delegation" (11 February) (human rights and development) and (ii) "The situation of migrants in a globalized world" (18 February) (migration);

(b) Participation in the UN Development Programme (UNDP) consultation with non-governmental organization representatives on the relationship with organizations of civil society of some United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, New York, 12 February 1998.

1999:

(a) Participation in the thirty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 9-19 February 1999, organization of a workshop on "Taxing excessive currency speculation to prevent social crisis and finance global challenges" with the participation of an ILO representative (11 February), distribution of a background paper on this topic and presentation of two oral statements in the plenary of the Commission: (i) "Strengthening global financial architecture to prevent social crisis and finance social services to all" (11 February) (global financial architecture, currency transaction tax) and (ii) "Promises to keep: miles to go" (17 February) (enabling environment, good governance/participation, debt);

(b) Participation in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiations, New York, 17-28 May 1999; presentation by a CIDSE representative at a high-level panel discussion on financing development (other speakers in the panel were Ambassador Rosendahl, a representative of UNDP and a representative of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; and oral statement entitled "Create a supportive external economic environment that will enable people to achieve social development" in the plenary (human development indicators, debt, structural adjustment and excessive financial speculation), 21 May;

(c) Presentation at UNCTAD Trade and Development Board meeting by a CIDSE representative (25 October 1999) in preparations for the tenth session of UNCTAD (reform of the global financial architecture, World Trade Organization).

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

At international level:

(a) CIDSE, together with other Catholic networks, monitored the follow-up process to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development to make sure that the commitments adopted by the heads of States or Governments on that occasion were really implemented. Meetings, workshops, luncheon discussions, participation in NGO caucuses, including the women's and issues caucuses, represented many

occasions during sessions of the Commission for Social Development to promote discussions within the Commission and lobby official delegates;

(b) International launch of joint CIDSE/Caritas Internationalis position paper entitled "Putting Life Before Debt" (April 1998) (available in English, French and Spanish) and lobby of international financial institutions and Governments;

(c) Organization of an international experts' meeting on the subject of "Taxing excessive financial speculation to prevent social crisis" (Antwerp, Belgium, 22 October 1999) with the participation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and UNCTAD staff;

(d) Organization of two workshops, Cologne, just before the G-7 Summit (June 1999): one on taxation of excessive financial speculation and the other on debt.

At national level:

(a) On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, CIDSE endorsed as background paper a document prepared by Justice and Peace Europe entitled "Human Rights Treaties, Ratification and Reporting: Monitoring and Protecting Social Rights within the United Nations System — A Task for NGOs" (May 1998) and encouraged its members to liaise with their national justice and peace commissions and to join forces to lobby their Governments in the framework of the follow-up of the United Nations meetings on human rights (from December 1998 onwards);

(b) CIDSE member organizations also monitored the follow-up process to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development at a national level and lobbied their Governments in advance of Commission for Social Development sessions and preparatory committee meetings.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

Copies of the reference document of Catholic non-governmental organization networks entitled "Advocating for Greater Social Justice: Follow-up to the 1995 Copenhagen Summit" and other background papers were largely distributed during the Commission for Social Development sessions to support the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

6. International Rural Housing Association

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

Introduction

The International Rural Housing Association is a non-profit, non-governmental association whose interest is the field of rural housing and environmental sanitation.

Its source of funding is the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance of Venezuela.

Participation

The organization participated in:

(a) The World Food Summit, Rome, Italy, 13-17 November 1996: The President was accredited;

(b) The special session of the General Assembly (Sixth Group) to evaluate the implementation of Agenda 21, New York, June 1997: Eric Carlson represented the Association;

(c) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, Turkey, 3-14 June 1996: Eric Carlson represented the Association.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

The Association is receiving and transmitting all technical information concerning rural housing and environmental sanitation by means of bulletins, pamphlets and all documentation pertinent to the subject matter that was received from the United Nations.

Other relevant activities

The Association's activities may be described as follows:

(a) 1996:

(i) The Association participated in the Inter-American Development Bank projected technical meeting in the field of rural housing and community development between Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Central American countries;

(ii) The Association collaborated in and attended a workshop on financing low-income housing and the social technical assistance plan in Mérida, Venezuela;

(b) 1997:

(i) The Association sponsored the Second Workshop for Designing and Technology of Housing and Rural Settlements, in Mérida;

(ii) It participated in the counselling for, and preparation and implementation of, an agreement between the Ministry of Health, the Faculty of Architecture of the University of the Andes, in Mérida, and the International Rural Housing Association, to investigate new types of rural dwellings for hot climates and humid ones;

(c) 1998-1999:

(i) An agreement between the Foundation Eco-Habitat, the Ministry of Health and the oil company Petroleos de Venezuela, and the International Rural Housing Association, was arranged to implement programmes of rural housing in the oil zone of eastern and western Venezuela;

(ii) The Association sponsored the publication of the book entitled *Arnoldo Gabaldon* about the life and work of this Venezuelan scientist, internationally known for his activities in public health and sanitation;

(d) 1999: a project of arrangements for inter-institutional cooperation to investigate and experiment with various alternatives of rural dwellings applying to integrated rural development, set up by the Central University of Venezuela, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the International Rural Housing Association.

7. Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Introduction

Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre (JTRC) was established in 1979 and registered under the Societies Registration Act in 1980. It has since been working for the development and welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes and weaker sections of the society. JTRC works in the interior tribal areas all over India and parts of South-East Asia through its 11 State branches and 30 project offices. In India, JTRC is currently operating in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and the north-eastern States of Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura. In South-East Asia, JTRC is working in Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal and parts of Bangladesh. During the last two decades, JTRC has worked with 115 major tribes and 300 minor tribes in India and South-East Asian countries. JTRC has directly served 5 million scheduled tribes/scheduled caste beneficiaries and about 4 million Lakh children in the remote areas with its programmes and projects through its research, capacity-building, evaluation and sustainable development divisions.

Apart from its regular aims and objectives of working with indigenous people at national and international levels, JTRC also organizes national seminars, workshops and conferences and participates in United Nations-sponsored international conferences regularly. JTRC works with the United Nations for global peace and development, empowerment of indigenous people and human rights issues.

During the last two decades, JTRC has gained about 10,000 members in India including 25 institutional members. In the United States of America and European countries, JTRC has 16 individual and 6 institutional members. In South-East Asia, JTRC has 35 individual members and 25 institutional members.

During the last five years, the major sources for funding of JTRC have been 15 Ministries of Government of India and inter-governmental bodies like ILO, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Since 1999 JTRC is also working with International Donor Agencies from the Netherlands.

Participation in United Nations meetings/conferences

Participation was as follows:

(a) 2 to 14 June 1996, United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, Turkey; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(b) 1997:

(i) 4 to 7 May, "Achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting solution of the question of Palestine: the role of Asia", Jakarta, Indonesia; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(ii) 10 to 13 September, fiftieth Annual DPI/NGO Conference (building partnership), New York; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(c) 1998:

(i) 12 to 18 May, Palestine Peace Process Conference, Gaza, Palestine; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(ii) 14 to 16 September, fifty-first Annual DPI/NGO Conference, New York; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(d) 1999:

(i) 11 to 15 May, Hague Appeal for Peace, The Hague, the Netherlands; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director;

(ii) 10 to 16 October, International Conference of NGOs on "The role of NGOs in the twenty-first century: inspire, empower, act", Seoul, Republic of Korea; JTRC delegate: Dr. Neeti Mahanti, Secretary-General-cum-Director.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation:

(a) Working with Palestine;

(b) Working with East European refugees in the former Yugoslavia.

Other relevant activities

These activities comprised:

(a) Twenty-four youth training programmes on "United Nations activities" in India for 750 youth volunteers;

(b) Working with ILO, Geneva, for adoption of conventions and resolutions;

(c) Collaboration with other organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in India and South-East Asia;

(d) Substantive activities with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and United Nations Information Service in India.

8. Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

(Special consultative status granted 1964)

Aims and purposes of the organization

The aim of the Institute is the study of the economic, technical and scientific aspects, including statistics, of steel production and pertinent input materials.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Cooperation has encompassed:

(a) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual II: Recycling of Steelmaking Slags* (1996);

(b) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual III: Treatment of Liquid Effluents from Hot Rolling Mills* (1996);

(c) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual IV: Methodology and Instrumentation for In-Plant Environmental Air and Water Monitoring* (1996);

(d) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual V: Management of Fines in Electric Arc Furnace Steelshops and Sinter Plants* (1996);

(e) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual VI: Comprehensive System for Lime Collection, Storing, Slaking and Reuse* (1997);

(f) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO *Manual VII: Heat Recovery from Midrex Plants and Reheating Furnaces* (1998).

Other relevant activities

These included:

Consultations with Mr. Bernard Roux-Fouillet, Chief, Enterprise Development Section Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development Division;

Answers to questionnaires emitted by Mr. A. Noguichi, Trade Division, ECE, Geneva.

9. Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Organizational outline

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO) is an international non-governmental organization based in Kyoto, Japan, which has no religious, political or racial affiliations. NICCO was accredited as an aggregate corporation by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1993 and recognized as a corporation under the Public Beneficiary Promoting Law in 1996. NICCO is also listed in the World Bank directory known as Data on Consulting Firms (DACON).

Introduction

The goal of NICCO is to promote world peace, as stated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, by alleviating poverty and providing for the establishment of basic human needs. Towards that end, NICCO is constantly devoting its energy to achieving community and rural development in impoverished areas of the world. In order to achieve the financial and mental self-reliance of those

living in poverty-stricken regions, while improving the environmental conditions that they live in, NICCO is engaged in the following activities:

(a) Providing funding for joint projects with local non-governmental organizations or its own rural and community development projects, or environmental conservation projects;

(b) Dispatch of staff or technical specialists for: educational projects such as vocational and language schools; sustainable eco-agricultural projects; irrigation projects; clean energy projects;

(c) Establishment of microcredit financial institutions such as the Cattle Bank, Agricultural Resource Bank and Textile Resource Bank.

In view of the fact that NICCO's aims and principles, as well as its activities over the period 1996-1999, are fully committed to the health and welfare of human beings as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, and to establishing "international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character", as stated in Article 1, paragraph 3, thereof, the present report aims to justify NICCO's application for a renewal of its special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Increase in geographical membership

In addition to Japan, Thailand, Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Jordan, since 1996 NICCO has extended its geographical membership to Nepal, Yemen, the United States of America and Australia, gaining increasing support for its activities.

Affiliation to international non-governmental organizations in consultative status

NICCO is affiliated with a Jordanian non-governmental organization, the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) (formerly Queen Alia Fund for Social Development).

Participation in United Nations meetings

NICCO's designated representative, Mr. Carl Watson, has participated in the following meetings:

(a) Special session of the General Assembly on a review of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (23-27 June 1997);

(b) Fifty-second session of the General Assembly (September 1997);

(c) Commission on the Status of Women, forty-second session (2-13 March 1998);

(d) Commission on Sustainable Development, seventh session (March 1999).

Participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

NICCO participated in the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Kyoto, Japan (1-10 December 1997). NICCO supported a global reduction in carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions through a major demonstration in the conference building of

Japanese paper-making from kenaf and an important film festival on the theme of global warming. (Kenaf is a pulp-producing plant widely recognized for its potential to save forest reserves and absorb large amounts of CO_2.)

Activities in support of the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions

All NICCO's activities are in direct support of the humanitarian principles expressed in many articles of the Charter of the United Nations and many of the United Nations resolutions regarding development. For example, NICCO has made major contributions to "international cooperation" in the "economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields", as discussed in Article 13 of the Charter. NICCO has also acted to implement "conditions of stability ... necessary for peaceful and friendly relations" as stated in Article 55 of the Charter. This has been achieved through the promotion of "higher standards of living, full employment, ... social progress and development" as well as through working for "solutions of economic, social, health, and related problems", and implementing "international, cultural and educational cooperation" (subparas. (a) and (b) of Article 55).

During the report period, NICCO implemented projects in the fields of health, public welfare, rural development, environmental protection and education, as listed below.

NGO activities for the period 1996-1999 (projects are listed according to Japanese fiscal year, 31 March-4 April)

(a) 1996:

(i) Environmental conservation projects (Viet Nam): reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (21,600 trees planted on 131 hectares totalling 535,820 trees on 283 hectares since 1994); coffee plantation for women's cooperative; kenaf cultivation for environmentally friendly paper resource;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training (Viet Nam): vocational schools: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women;

(iii) Educational programme (Viet Nam): school construction (Mekong delta) as yearly contribution to five-plan to eradicate illiteracy since 1994; Japanese language school administration (established 1993); scholarships and supply of textbooks for 350 elementary schoolchildren; school surveys and education support;

(iv) Rural development: Viet Nam: provision of irrigation equipment, reservoir construction for improving dry season harvest; Lao People's Democratic Republic: cattle lending bank;

(v) Consultative work (under contract to World Bank): surveys in Yemen, Egypt and Ghana;

(b) 1997:

(i) Environmental conservation projects (Viet Nam): reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (130,000 trees on 160 hectares, totalling 665,820 on 383 hectares since 1994); kenaf cultivation for environmentally friendly paper resource;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training (Viet Nam): vocational schools: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women; paper-making (handmade Japanese paper from kenaf and non-woody materials);

(iii) Educational programmes (Viet Nam): school and classroom construction (Mekong delta) as yearly contribution to five-year plan to eradicate illiteracy since 1994; construction of teacher retraining centre with 100-bed dormitory; administration of Japanese language school (established 1993); scholarships and supply of textbooks for elementary schoolchildren; school surveys and education support;

(iv) Rural development: Viet Nam: coffee cultivation; provision of irrigation equipment and reservoir construction for improving dry season harvest; Lao People's Democratic Republic, Jordan: cattle and sheep-lending bank;

(v) Consultative work (under contract to World Bank): surveys in Yemen, Egypt and Ghana;

(vi) Participation in third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, Japan): environmental display through a major demonstration in the conference building of Japanese paper-making from kenaf and film festival for increasing awareness of policies aimed at reducing global warming, in accordance with United Nations resolution;

(c) 1998:

(i) Environmental conservation projects: Viet Nam: reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (87,000 trees on 126 hectares totalling 752,820 on 418 hectares since 1994); kenaf cultivation for environmentally friendly paper resource; Nepal: conservation measures for reserves of indigenous plants used for paper pulp;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training: Viet Nam: vocational schools: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women; knitting instruction for females of highland ethnic minority; machine and engine repair courses for males of highland ethnic minority; survey of women in highland ethnic minority; Nepal: dispatch of specialists for Japanese hand paper-making project from non-woody materials;

(iii) Educational programmes: Viet Nam: management of Japanese language schools (established 1993); courses on environmental and eco-agricultural awareness; full furnishing of teacher retraining centre constructed in 1997;

(iv) Rural development (Viet Nam): coffee and kenaf cultivation; Lao People's Democratic Republic: cattle lending bank; agricultural implement and resource bank; communal irrigation facility construction; Jordan: survey of desert area for eco-agricultural and environmental restoration project; Nepal: survey of indigenous medicinal plants;

(d) 1999:

(i) Environmental conservation projects (Viet Nam): reforestation and replanting of endangered indigenous plant species: medicinal plants, fruit trees (94,690 trees planted on 35 hectares totalling 847,510 trees on 453 hectares

since 1994); Permaculture conference on the establishment of a sustainable eco-agricultural system and implementation of Permaculture project;

(ii) Technical dispatch and vocational training: Viet Nam: vocational training: dressmaking for street children and impoverished women; dispatch of volunteer group for on-site training, village facility upgrading and international exchange; Yemen: dressmaking training for impoverished women and orphan girls; Nepal: dispatch of specialists for Japanese hand paper-making project from non-woody materials;

(iii) Educational programmes and support: Viet Nam: administration of Japanese language school (established 1993); scholarships for elementary schoolchildren; Lao People's Democratic Republic: elementary school construction;

(iv) Renewable energy projects (Viet Nam): installation of solar panels for vocational night school; wind generator installation; windmill and water-hammer pump for irrigation;

(v) Rural development projects: Viet Nam: coffee cultivation; Lao People's Democratic Republic: cattle lending bank; agricultural implement and resource bank; communal irrigation facility construction; establishment of women's cooperative for basis of textile resource bank; Jordan: survey of desert area for eco-agricultural and environmental restoration project.

Award

NICCO was awarded a gold medal in 1999 by the Ministry of Education in Hanoi, Viet Nam, for its outstanding contribution to the eradication of illiteracy in Dong Thap province (Mekong delta).

Publication

NICCO issues *Relief Action*, a bi-annual report on NICCO's activities for members and interested parties (7,000 copies per publication).

Presentations

Presentations were as follows:

(a) Academic Society for Environmental Economics and Policy Studies: "Kenaf as alternative to hard wood pulp for paper production in Japan" by S. Nitta and M. Sakagami, 27 September 1998, Keio University;

(b) Academic Society for the Japan Non-Profit Research Association: "Mutual existence and partnership between non-governmental organizations: the case of NICCO and Reborn", by K. Okamoto, 20 March 1999, Keio University.

10. Peace Education Foundation

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

The mission of the Peace Education Foundation is to educate children and adults in the dynamics of conflict and to promote skills of peacemaking in our homes, schools, community, the nation and the world.

The Foundation believes that conflict is a natural, unavoidable phenomenon which can be a constructive opportunity for positive change and empowerment.

The Foundation believes in teaching children the skills they need to find creative and constructive ways to settle conflicts.

The Foundation believes that children learn best in a caring environment where their self-esteem is nurtured as they are challenged to become responsible decision makers.

The Foundation believes that peace education encourages the emotional, intellectual, ethical and social growth of children within a framework of traditional values such as honesty, justice and responsibility.

The Peace Education Foundation achieves these aims through the development and publishing of curricula. It trains teachers, youth group leaders, and professionals working with children in conflict resolution and mediation. Its curricular materials are concrete tools to be used by these professionals to teach and model the essentials of conflict resolution, which are: community-building, problem-solving and decision-making, understanding conflict, perception and diversity, anger management and effective communication.

Since being granted consultative status, the Peace Education Foundation has continued to grow, especially in the Western hemisphere, where we have major projects taking place in Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica. In Chile, the Foundation held a conference that reached maximum capacity at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago de Chile (June 1998). The Foundation also had a permanent representative before this body. Since then, it has partnered with Fundación Paz Ciudadana; many teachers have been trained and the Foundation is implementing a pilot project with three schools. Two of its texts (for sixth and seventh grades) were translated and made culturally sensitive to the Chilean experience.

In Colombia, the Peace Education Foundation has partnered with a number of organizations to do various projects. It has had a number of meetings with the UNICEF Regional Office (October 1998, November 1999). It has exchanged experiences with Save the Children (October 1998). It has made presentations at several conferences (September 1997, November 1998) for AFECTO (Asociación Colombiana Para La Defensa Del Menor Maltratado), an organization that works with abused children and advocates for their rights. It has also made presentations at several Culture of Peace conferences (July 1999, July 2000) which are working towards dealing with the violence in Colombia.

In Costa Rica, the Peace Education Foundation has partnered with Fundación Paniamor and the Ministry of Education. As a part of this project, five of the Foundation's curricula (for first, second and fifth grades, plus our high school-level texts in conflict resolution and in mediation) were translated and made culturally sensitive. It has trained more than 200 teachers and is implementing a pilot project in six schools throughout the country, Fundación Paniamor, which advocates for the rights of the child.

The Peace Education Foundation has continued its work with sister organization Peace and Loving Schools Jamaica (PALS Jamaica). The Foundation returns there occasionally to update training workshops and share the knowledge gained by each organization.

The Peace Education Foundation is working in other hemispheres as well, although to a much lesser extent. In South Africa, it collaborates with the Centre for Conflict Resolution. It utilizes the Foundation's programme to reach out to schools in that country.

Locally, the Foundation is co-convenor of an annual event to secure publicity for *The State of the World's Children* report produced by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which is issued in December. It has also been co-convenor of several October candlelight vigils that have highlighted the anniversary of the World Summit for Children.

The facility of the Foundation is made available free of charge to the United Nations Association for meetings and conferences.

The Peace Education Foundation has sent representatives to two of the conferences of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat held in September.

Recently, the Foundation has been involved in obtaining signatures for UNESCO's Manifesto 2000 for a culture of peace and non-violence.

11. Population Council

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

The Population Council, an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization established in 1952, seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council's activities include conducting fundamental biomedical research in reproduction; developing contraceptives and other products for improvement of reproductive health; improving the quality and outreach of family planning and reproductive health services; conducting research on reproductive health and behaviour, family structure and function, and causes and consequences of population growth; strengthening professional resources in developing countries through collaborative research, awards, fellowships, and training; and publishing innovative research in peer-reviewed journals, books and working papers. The Population Council is governed by a multinational board of trustees and its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional country offices. Since 1972, the Population Council has maintained an active role as an organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations not only through participation in conferences and lectures sponsored by the United Nations functional commissions and expert bodies but also through cooperation with specialized agencies. From 1996 to 1999, representatives of the Population Council have participated in numerous United Nations-related activities.

The President participated in the following seminars/sessions/meetings:

(a) Special Advisory Group to UNFPA Meeting, Bellagio, Italy, 1996;

(b) Advisory Board Meeting, United Nations Staff College, Italy, September 1996;

(c) UNICEF round table and briefing at UNICEF, Australia, February 1998;

(d) Five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo) non-governmental organization task force meeting, New York, June 1998;

(e) Five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo) international forum entitled "Partnering with Civil Society: A Review of Progress since the International Conference on Population and Development", UNFPA, Netherlands, February 1999.

The President gave the following speeches: "The UNICEF Board: The Fiftieth Anniversary", United Nations, New York, June 1996.

The Population Council representative(s) participated in the following seminars/meetings:

(a) UNFPA "Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries; Implications for Habitat II", New York, January 1996;

(b) Steering Committee Meeting of Task Force on Research and Transfer of Technologies for Fertility Regulation, WHO, Switzerland, March 1996;

(c) Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Pan Arab Project for Child and National Health Survey (PAPCHILD) Reproductive Health Module, UNFPA, New York, May 1996;

(d) FAO/UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Food Production, Rome, Italy, July 1996;

(e) UNFPA Workshop on Quality of Care in Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services, New York, October 1996;

(f) WHO/UNICEF Technical Meeting on the Sisterhood Method for Estimating Maternal Mortality, New York, December 1996;

(g) UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development, New York, February 1997;

(h) UNICEF Brainstorming Meeting on Community Birth Attendants, New York, June 1997;

(i) WHO Working Group Meeting on Determinants and Indicators of Urban Health, Kobe, Japan, August 1997;

(j) Inter-Agency Group on Safe Motherhood Technical Consultation, Colombo, Sri Lanka, October 1997,

(k) WHO/research arm of reproductive health programme (HRP) meeting entitled "Women's and Gender Perspectives in Reproductive Health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region", Morocco, November 1997;

(l) Consortium of WHO, Population Council and other non-governmental organizations on proposed activity to produce joint publication on quality improvement, February/June 1998;

(m) UNFPA workshop on Managing Operations Research, Kathmandu, Nepal, March 1998;

(n) UNAIDS workshop on the female condom, South Africa, April 1998;

(o) "Safe Motherhood Initiative: The First Five Years: Descriptive Research", Washington, D.C., May 1998;

(p) UNFPA-sponsored South Asia Conference on Adolescence, July 1998;

(q) Session on Programming for Adolescent Girls, presented to an advisory group to the United Nations Foundation, New York, September 1998;

(r) Arab Regional Conference on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Beirut, Lebanon, September 1998;

(s) WHO Expert Group Meeting on Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health, Switzerland, October-November 1998;

(t) Mother-to-child Transmission Pilot Project Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting, with UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, Switzerland, December 1998;

(u) The Role of Colposcopy in Assessing Vaginal Irritation in Research, conference sponsored by the Contraceptive Research and Development (CONRAD) Program, the International Working Group on Microbicides (IWGM), UNAIDS, Washington, D.C., 1999;

(v) Press Conference at United Nations, "Dispelling the myths", sponsored by United States non-governmental organizations in support of the Cairo Consensus, New York, March 1999;

(w) UNICEF meeting on "Adolescent Girls' Rights to Participation and Development", New York, February 1999;

(x) Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV Prevention, AIDS Care, and Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control Programmes: Guides and Indicators, UNAIDS/WHO, France, May 1999;

(y) WHO Meeting of Interested Parties, Geneva, Switzerland, June 1999.

The Population Council Representative(s) acted as technical adviser (TA) or consultant in the following areas:

(a) UNFPA Expert Consultation on Operationalizing Reproductive Health (RH) Programmes, "Ensuring quality and access in RH services", New York, April 1996;

(b) UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on the Development of PAPCHILD Reproductive Health Module, New York, May 1996;

(c) UNFPA Consultative Meeting on Population and Reproductive Health Indicators, New York, July 1996;

(d) WHO Technical Meeting on Reproductive Health Indicators for Global Monitoring, Switzerland, April 1997;

(e) WHO Consultation on Preventing and Addressing Unsafe Abortion, Geneva, Switzerland, December 1997;

(f) WHO Consultation on the Evidence for STD Control in HIV Prevention and a STD Treatment Guidelines meeting;

(g) TA for activities related to UNICEF support for Myanmar AIDS programme and to WHO support of Myanmar Department of Health, 1997-1999;

(h) Collaboration in analysis of the Norplant post-marketing surveillance study, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, 1996-1999;

(i) National Institutes of Health (NIH) Study Section for award of research contracts in contraceptive development, Bethesda, Maryland, 1996;

(j) Rewriting of five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development country report, Pakistan, 1999.

The Population Council representative(s) collaborated with the following United Nations programmes (memberships and so forth):

(a) Member: Inter-agency Group on Safe Motherhood (International Planned Parenthood Federation, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and so forth), 1996-1999;

(b) Member: Working Group on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s, UNFPA;

(c) Member: Strategic Technical Advisory Group, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded FOCUS on Young Adults project;

(d) Service: Special Programme on Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, WHO;

(e) Member: National Committee for Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, United Nations;

(f) Member: Subcommittee on Population and Development to implement recommendations of the five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development, United Nations;

(g) Member: Regional Task Force on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability, UNDP/UNAIDS;

(h) Member: Regional Inter-agency Committee for Asia and the Pacific of the Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific: Subcommittee on HIV/AIDS and Subcommittee on Population and Development;

(i) Member: Communication Working Group, UNAIDS;

(j) Member: Inter-agency Group for Safe Motherhood and Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations;

(k) Member: Reproductive Epidemiology Committee, 1996-1999;

(l) Chair: Subcommittee to develop a reproductive health information system and to prepare terms of reference for consultants, UNFPA, 1998-1999;

(m) Service: Project Advisory Committee (1994-1997) and Donor Group on Population (1994-1997), UNFPA;

(n) Service: UNAIDS Planning Committee for International Forum for Popularization and Improvement of Social Marketing in Countries, 1998.

The Population Council representative(s) presented the following papers/oral presentations:

(a) "Community-based AIDS prevention and care in Africa: building on local initiatives", Tenth International AIDS Conference, Canada, 1996;

(b) "Nesterone/ethynylestradiol (NES/EE) and NES Contraceptive Rings", European Society for Contraception, Spain, 1996 and Czechoslovakia, 1998; Controlled Release Society, Drug Delivery in the New Millennium, Italy, 1999; tenth International Congress on Human Reproduction, Brazil, 1999;

(c) "Migration and the fertility transition in Africa", UNFPA Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, New York, January 1996;

(d) "Review and analysis of regional activities undertaken under WHO Strategy for Contraceptive Introduction and Technology Transfer", Steering Committee Meeting of Task Force on Research and Transfer of Technologies for Fertility Regulation, WHO, Switzerland, March 1996 and September 1997;

(e) "Zambia and the WHO strategic approach: a case study in contraceptive introduction", Expanding Contraceptive Choice Strategy Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 1996;

(f) "Linking situation analysis to population-based surveys: Methodological issues", Expert Group Meeting on the Development of PAPCHILD Reproductive Health Model, United Nations Population Fund, New York, May 1996;

(g) Overview of population and development linkages", at UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Global Programme of Training in Population and Development, New York, February 1997;

(h) "The WHO strategy and needs assessment process", at planning workshop for stage I assessment of RH needs, UNFPA, Ethiopia, May 1997;

(i) "Preliminary findings of Ethiopia stage I needs assessment", at meeting of the UNFPA Programme Review and Strategic Team, Ethiopia, June 1997;

(j) "Reproductive Health Research in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Concepts and Conditions", at WHO/HRP meeting on Women's and Gender Perspectives in Reproductive Health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, Morocco, November 1997;

(k) "Tempo and quantum of fertility", at United Nations Expert Group Meeting, New York, November 1997;

(l) "City size, urban growth, and child mortality: a global analysis", at WHO Working Group Meeting on Determinants and Indicators of Urban Health, WHO Centre for Health Development, Kobe, Japan, August 1997;

(m) "Community-based AIDS prevention and care in Africa: building on local initiatives", at eleventh International AIDS Conference, Switzerland, 1998;

(n) "Findings from the Ghana Safe Motherhood Demonstration Project", at 1998 Global Women's Health Day, WHO, Switzerland, 1998;

(o) Review of Phase I results of operations research study entitled "Expanding contraceptive choice through the introduction of emergency contraception" at the National Workshop on the Delivery of Emergency Contraception Services in Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia, WHO/HRP, March 1998;

(p) "Quality of Care", at Expert Round-table Meeting on Ensuring Reproductive Rights and Implementing Sexual and RH Programmes, Uganda, June 1998;

(q) Overview of the WHO strategy and reproductive health needs assessment, Ethiopia Health Needs Assessment Dissemination Workshop, Nazereth, Ethiopia, UNFPA and WHO/HRP, August 1998;

(r) "Youth centres: Are they an effective way to reach adolescent girls?" at Session on Programming for Adolescent Girls, at advisory group to the United Nations Foundation, New York, September 1998;

(s) "Children's living arrangements: schooling and transitions to adulthood", at UNICEF meeting on "Adolescent Girls' Rights to Participation and Development", New York City and Pawling, New York, February 1999.

The Population Council was represented on the following WHO Steering and Scientific Review Committees: Steering Committee for Long-Acting Systemic Agents for Fertility Regulation, 1996; Reproductive Epidemiology Committee, Scientific Review Committee, Social Science Research on Reproductive Health; Scientific Review Committee, Strategic Component on Technology Introduction and Transfer.

Other collaboration:

(a) Collaboration with UNICEF on Population Council's MEAwards programme to develop more strategic planning approach towards research linked with action;

(b) Co-hosted with UNFPA International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) regional meeting on fertility transition in South Asia, December 1999;

(c) Collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS and Government of Cambodia to evaluate decision-making process to assist programme managers in prioritizing interventions for addressing established reproductive tract infections, 1999;

(d) Field-level collaboration with UNICEF/Viet Nam and UNICEF/Ghana on Safe Motherhood project on improving obstetrical services for women with life-threatening obstetric conditions, Viet Nam and Ghana, 1994-1997;

(e) Collaboration with UNFPA/Guatemala on organization of technical working group in operations research and reproductive health, Guatemala, 1996.

12. Solar Cookers International

(Special consultative status granted in 1996)

Introduction

In the period covered by the present report, Solar Cookers International (SCI) performed many valuable services for both UNESCO and UNHCR while providing useful information to many other subunits of the United Nations. Tens and tens of thousands of the world's most marginalized people have benefited from SCI's work in this period, while the stage was set for much greater service to the world in the next quadrennial period.

Recalling aims and purposes of SCI

Solar Cookers International is a non-governmental organization that was formed in the United States of America in 1987 with the purpose of spreading solar cooking knowledge and skills in order to address not only shortages of cooking fuels

among the more than 2 billion human beings dependent on diminishing wood resources, but also the related world crises such as deforestation; the mass annihilation of children by water-borne diseases (which can be easily prevented by solar water pasteurization); the inhuman burden placed on women and children who must gather their cooking fuel in hostile and dangerous environments; and other global problems. SCI works in partnership with women's programmes, health agencies, refugee programmes, environmental and appropriate technology groups, and energy policy makers. SCI's aim of benefiting both people and environments relates directly to ongoing humanitarian, technical and environmental programmes of a number of United Nations agencies, including UNHCR, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, the Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO) and FAO.

Changes in geographical membership, funding, or affiliation

SCI has had no substantive change in sources of funding in the period 1996-1999 compared with earlier periods. SCI's single change in affiliation has been to join InterAction (American Council for Voluntary International Action) in which SCI continues to be an active member in good standing. SCI's membership has grown by about 200 members to nearly 2,000 total members from 40 countries; the geographical representation remains substantively similar to that reported in SCI's original application to the Non-Governmental Organization Section for the same reasons given in that original application. However, since 1996, SCI has added approximately 3,700 new entities in 140 countries to the SCI information-sharing network.

Participation in meetings, planning sessions, conferences with United Nations agencies

SCI, through its then executive director, contributed immensely to the development of the world solar cooking programme proposal of the World Solar Commission in 1996-1997, by providing analysis of world solar cooking trends and vision and intelligence for a plan to amplify those trends. SCI's then executive director was one of three co-signers (including a representative of the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO and a representative of the World Solar Academy) of a 6 November 1997 Memorandum of Understanding launching the World Solar Cooking Programme.

SCI contributed significantly to the World Solar Summit, held by UNESCO in Harare, Zimbabwe, 16 and 17 September 1996, including solar cooking demonstrations by Zimbabwean solar cooks who had been trained by SCI volunteers.

SCI contributed in a number of ways to the success of UNESCO's "World Solar Cooking and Food Processing; Strategies and Financing" international conference, held in Varese, Italy, 3-6 October 1999. Several of our leaders presented papers, most notably our East Africa representative, Mrs. Margaret Owino, whose papers were entitled "Experience in disseminating solar cooking technology to a special group: refugees" and "Salient and immediate benefits of solar cooking to refugee women". As one conference observer stated of Mrs. Owino's role: "She gave the invited paper that received the most enthusiastic audience response of the conference, she chaired the working group on women and solar cooking ... During the exuberant closing ceremonies, it was Margaret, who, as mistress of ceremonies, led the joyous outpouring of gratitude for the conference organizer, Stefania Grotti, and her staff. Towering over everybody in spectacular African dress, she personified

the spirit of the final moments of the conference" (*source*: *Solar Cooker Review*, December 1999, p. 16). Another observer said of Mrs. Owino: "As nearly the only woman among the key presenters, Margaret became a star spokesperson for the many African delegates" (*source*: personal communication in SCI confidential files). It should be noted that the nearly ubiquitous logo of the conference, a photograph of refugee women in eastern Kenya running through the desert with huge loads of firewood on their backs, is the exclusive property of SCI and our Board Member, Robert Metcalf; it is not clear to the author of this quadrennial report whether even UNESCO is aware of that fact.

SCI also sent participants to: the 2-3 May 1997 strategy meeting for the Renewal of Health-for-All initiative of WHO, as invited by a 27 February 1997 letter from Dr. F. S. Antezani, Assistant Director-General of WHO; a partnership workshop, 20-22 October 1997 on "Environmental Management of Refugee Operations" sponsored by UNHCR; the forty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR/Pre-Executive Committee meetings with non-governmental organizations, September 1998. SCI representatives observed the fourteenth meeting of the UNHCR Standing Committee, 9-11 February 1999.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies in practical services

SCI organized and led the implementation of a solar cooking project for UNESCO to equip 1,000 households in Zimbabwe with solar cookers and solar cooking skills, under an agreement verified in a 22 February 1996 letter signed by Luis G. Marques, Special Adviser to the Director-General, UNESCO. SCI met that goal, and, working with Zimbabwean partner agencies continued the project with no further financial obligation or outlay on UNESCO's part. By 1999, the Zimbabwe project had reached 320 per cent of the original goal set by UNESCO.

In the period 1996-1999, SCI continued its important services to UNHCR, and more importantly to the refugees whom the UNHCR exists to serve, by providing the main impetus for solar cooking dissemination projects in three refugee camps. This work has necessitated working in cooperation with UNHCR staff at many levels. This interaction has been valuable and useful to both parties, and SCI greatly appreciates the dedicated work of many of the UNHCR staff people with whom SCI has worked.

In Aisha refugee camp in Ethiopia, our solar cooker project has provided solar cooking training and solar cookers to all families in the camp (about 2,000 families). The refugee community reports they can use solar cookers to prepare most of their diet and that the cookers are popular and appreciated by the people. Of course, before and during the implementation of this project, which began in 1996 and is ongoing, SCI had extensive dialogue with many levels of the UNHCR organization.

In Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, some 2,400 families received solar cooker training and solar cookers in 1996. However, in 1997 and after, the solar cooker project was disrupted by a series of events, including the El Niño flooding of 1997, and changes within the camp and the camp's administration, among other factors beyond our control. Thus, the solar cooker project in Dadaab remains suspended through no fault of SCI.

In Kakuma I refugee camp in Kenya, the solar cooking programme, which began in 1995, continued through the period 1996-1999 and beyond. Through 1997, some 6,000 families received solar cookers and solar cooking training. Roughly

4,400 more families in Kakuma I were served in 1998, and about 5,900 more families were served in 1999. Official responsibility for the Kakuma solar cooking project has shifted from SCI to the camp management, Lutheran World Federation, in accordance with UNHCR wishes; however, SCI still provides invaluable guidance to the project as well as the bulk of the funding for it.

It should be noted that in all of its field projects, SCI eagerly and gratefully works with an assortment of local and international non-governmental organizations as appropriate.

Importance of above-mentioned activities

Solar cookers in refugee camps have prevented a great deal of hunger and, to a certain degree, death by starvation among the refugee populations under the care of UNHCR. In Kakum camp particularly, refugees are not supplied with enough cooking fuel to be able to eat regularly. At times, wood distribution is suspended for months at a time, making the solar cookers vital for survival of thousands of refugees.

In Aisha camp, the refugee's need for fuelwood led to devastating deforestation for miles around the camp; the solar cooking programme greatly ameliorates that problem while improving the quality of life for the refugee women who would otherwise spend several days per week searching for wood and many hours per day tending smoky cooking fires. In Zimbabwe, the 3,200 families who had obtained solar cookers by the end of 1999 were able to reduce substantially their expenditures on cooking fuel, allowing the funds saved to be spent on other vital needs.

Above all, the successful transfer of solar cooking skills to over 20,000 families in Africa demonstrates that the dissemination of solar cooking skills and solar cookers is a feasible way to benefit hundreds of millions of families in sunny but fuel-short regions of the world.

Other cooperation with units of the United Nations

Throughout the 1996 to 1999 period, SCI regularly communicated solar cooking news, including information about new developments in the technology and in dissemination, to at least 60 United Nations agencies, subunits and staff people located not only in New York and Geneva but also in Benin, Chile, the Congo, Cuba, Denmark, France, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

Other SCI activities that relate to United Nations humanitarian and environmental concerns

In addition to the field projects mentioned above and the collaboration with UNHCR and UNESCO in planning, in writing proposals and documents, and in conferences, SCI has served the people of the planet extensively through its distribution of solar cooking information to thousands of organizations and individual concerned activists in all areas of the planet except the north and south polar regions. SCI publishes the *Solar Cooker Review*, a journal of solar cooking news, technical innovations and discussion of dissemination strategies; the *Review* is sent to over 8,000 organizations and individuals in 157 countries; in the majority of cases, the *Review* is sent free of charge.

SCI also operates an information clearing house, providing solar cooking instruction, advice, referrals and related services. In the period 1996-1999, we served over 3,000 organizations and activists in over 120 countries through this service.

13. Woods Hole Research Center

(Special consultative status granted 1996)

Summary

The Woods Hole Research Center, a non-governmental scientific and policy research organization, remains actively engaged in various global environmental issues, particularly those relating to forests and climate change. Center staff members have participated in many United Nations meetings, negotiating sessions and other exercises over the past four years. The Center plans to continue these activities, as well as cooperate with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies as opportunities arise.

Introduction

The Woods Hole Research Center was founded in 1985. The Center's mission is to address the great issues of environment through scientific research and education, and through applications of science in public affairs.

Climate change and the warming of the earth, management, conservation and better utilization of world forest resources are at the core of the Center's research. Basic scientific research concerns (a) global environmental change that may affect biotic resources, (b) the processes, causes and implication of biotic impoverishment, regionally and globally, and (c) region-by-region environmental effects of industrialization upon the relationships between the biota and human activities. The Center maintains continuing research projects in the tropical rainforest of Brazil, in the boreal forest of Siberia and in the forests of its own New England.

The Center's work in science and public affairs focuses on the importance of bringing science and scientific methods to bear on policy formulation and the adoption of international agreements on such topics. The importance of developing country and non-governmental organization participation is emphasized in these efforts, as is support for the flow of objective data and analysis into United Nations processes. The insights of science and international law are applied to help resolve the political dilemmas of global environmental problems.

The Woods Hole Research Center remains independent financially, politically and intellectually. It is not a membership organization. However, the organization has increased its financial contributions by private individuals from approximately 10 per cent in 1995 to over 17 per cent of its total income in 1999. The Center's major sources of funding remain private foundations and governmental and intergovernmental agencies both in the United States of America and abroad.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Representatives of the Center's staff have attended several meetings of United Nations-related bodies during the period 1996-1999, in particular those relating to

climate change issues and global forest issues. With regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Woods Hole Research Center was represented at the following negotiating sessions:

(a) February/March 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 2), second session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 2) and third session of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM 3);

(b) July 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 2), along with SBI 3, SBSTA 3, and AGBM 4;

(c) December 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: SBI 4, SBSTA 4 and AGBM 5;

(d) February/March 1997, Bonn, Germany: SBI 5, SBSTA 5 and AGBM 6;

(e) July/August 1997, Bonn, Germany: SBI 6, SBSTA 6 and AGBM 7;

(f) October 1997, Bonn, Germany: SBI 7, SBSTA 7 and AGBM 8;

(g) December 1997, Kyoto, Japan: COP 3;

(h) June 1998, Bonn, Germany: SBI 8 and SBSTA 8;

(i) November 1998, Buenos Aires, Argentina: COP 4, SBI 9 and SBSTA 9;

(j) May/June 1999, Bonn, Germany: SBI 10 and SBSTA 10;

(k) October/November 1999, Bonn, Germany: COP 5, SBI 11 and SBSTA 11.

At the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention (COP 2) held in Geneva in 1996, the Director of the Center's Program on Science in Public Affairs was asked by the Chairman of AGBM to lead one of three round-table discussion panels during the formal negotiations. This was an honour for the Center, as such positions are usually reserved for governmental delegates only. The round table addressed the possible impacts on developing-country Parties of new commitments to be negotiated by Annex I Parties. (For a summary report, please see annex I of document FCCC/AGBM/1996/8.)

The Woods Hole Research Center also contributed to the negotiations leading up to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at COP 3 in 1997 while at the same time it helped with building capacity in developing countries by securing funding to facilitate participation of a small group of non-governmental organization representatives from Asia, Africa, and Latin America for all of the negotiating sessions between December 1996 and December 1997.

Regarding international forest issues, representatives of the Woods Hole Research Center attended the following sessions:

(a) September 1996, Geneva, Switzerland: third session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF 3);

(b) February 1997, New York, New York: (IPF 4);

(c) April 1997: fifth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(d) October 1997, New York, New York: first session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF 1);

(e) August/September 1998, Geneva, Switzerland: IFF 2;

(f) May 1999, Geneva, Switzerland: IFF 3.

Other United Nations meetings attended by WHRC representatives include the following:

(a) June 1997, New York, New York: nineteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) November 1997, Geneva, Switzerland: UNCTAD experts meeting on "Positive measures to promote sustainable development, particularly the objectives of multilateral environmental agreements".

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

In addition to formally participating in negotiating sessions and round tables (as mentioned above), Center staff members have been involved in conducting training workshops as well. The Woods Hole Research Center and the Consensus Building Institute of Cambridge, Massachusetts, together, at the request of and with funding from UNITAR have held training sessions for delegates from member countries of the Group of 77 on capacity-building and climate change.

Other relevant activities

Over the years, members of the Woods Hole Research Center staff have also been invited to participate in several exercises of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In 1997, a Senior Associate was asked to act as Coordinating Lead Author for one chapter of the *IPCC Special Report on Methodological and Technological issues in Technology Transfer*. Most recently the Center's staff worked on the *IPCC Special Report on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry*, with a Senior Scientist participating as Convening Lead Author of one chapter and a Senior Associate as Review Editor of another chapter.

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Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	American Association of Jurists	2
2.	Integrated Care Society	5
3.	Inter American Press Association	6
4.	International Academy of Architecture	9
5.	International Centre for Ethnic Studies	11
6.	International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse	13
7.	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences	16
8.	International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	19
9.	Richmond Fellowship International	21
10.	Unitarian Universalist Service Committee	22

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1. American Association of Jurists

Special consultative status granted in 1989

The principles and objectives of the American Association of Jurists (AAJ) are:

(a) Self-determination of peoples, and full economic independence and the sovereignty of the State over its wealth and natural resources;

(b) To oppose imperialism, fascism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose racism and discrimination against women, indigenous peoples and national minorities;

(c) The defense of real peace based on the principles of peaceful co-existence between States of different social and economic systems;

(d) To defend and promote human rights, and the realization of better and more effective guarantees for their protection;

(e) To denounce and oppose repressive legislation in American States which contradicts and deviates from principles and objectives of the Association;

(f) To establish fraternal relations and common actions with jurists and their organizations throughout the world committed to objectives similar to those stated in our Statutes;

(g) To mobilize jurists of the American countries to develop joint actions to ensure the active involvement of the juridical science in the process of social and economic changes in their respective countries, which are consistent with the principles and objectives enumerated herein;

(h) The defense, effective protection and dignifying of the legal profession as well as solidarity with jurists who are persecuted because of their activity in abiding by the principles herein set forth.

Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council and bodies of the United Nations

Commission on Human Rights (March-April 1997)

Interventions on the following items: project for a facultative protocol to the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant; right to development; readjustment policies; the situation of illegal immigrants in the United States and the right of free speech. Two activities in Geneva, one on globalization and development, and the other on the land question in Brazil.

Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, August 1997)

Written statement (E/CN.4/1998/WG.14/2) on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Activity in Geneva on impunity and violations of civil and political rights.

Commission on Human Rights (March 1998)

Written statement regarding impunity and extraterritorial violations of human rights. Sponsored three activities: the agrarian question; globalization, transnational corporations and the civil society; International Criminal Court. In December 1998, submitted a written statement on the need for an objective assessment of the state of human rights in the world (E/CN.4/1999/NGO/3).

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, July 1998)

Written statement on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/NGO/20).

Annual DPI/NGO Conference (New York, September 1998)

Attendance at the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: From Words to Deeds.

Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome, June-July 1998)

Attendance and participation in meetings and events; circulated an essay, "The Statute on the International Criminal Court".

Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 1-19 March 1999)

Representation at the forty-third session.

Commission on Human Rights (March-April 1999)

Oral interventions on right to self-determination, Colombia and the trafficking of children.

Subcommission on Human Rights (August 1999)

Written statements, "The international monetary system and the right to development" and "The right to education, including education on human rights". Oral statements regarding Kosovo, Iraq, the rights of indigenous populations and racial discrimination of African communities in the Americas.

Annual DPI/NGO Conference (New York, September 1999)

Attendance.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (New York, 31 March 2000)

Attended a seminar on the role of civil society in policy formulation and service delivery.

Commission on Human Rights (March-April 2000)

Written statements submitted in December 1999 and circulated in accordance with Council resolution 1996/31 on the violation of human rights and fundamental

freedoms in any part of the world (E/CN.4/2000/NGO/86); integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective (E/CN.4/2000/NGO/87); rights of the child (E/CN.4/2000/NGO/88); economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/2000/NGO/90); the right to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation (E/CN.4/2000/NGO/85); civil and political rights, including the questions of independence of the judiciary, administration of justice, and impunity (E/CN.4/2000/NGO/91), impunity and the right to reparations. Oral statements on self-determination, impunity, Chile. Attendance at the Conference on Forced Disappearances and Impunity, Geneva, 6 April 2000.

Twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (New York, 6-9 June 2000)

Participation at the special session on Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century.

Twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (Geneva, 26-30 June 2000)

Participation at the special session on the World Summit for Social Development and at the Geneva 2000 NGO Forum; co-sponsored conferences on globalization, the meaning of the term "civil society", changes in the role of the State and its social consequences.

Subcommission on Human Rights (Geneva, August 2000)

Written statements, "Exercise of economic, social and cultural rights"; "The role of the United Nations in the promotion of the right to development".

Special Committee on Decolonization (New York, July 1997-2000)

Observer on various items, oral intervention in the case of Puerto Rico.

Other relevant activities

(a) Seminar on sanctions with respect to violations of economic, social and cultural rights, Madrid, 1997;

(b) First International Conference on Human Rights, Brazil, September 1997; intervention on the rights of the child;

(c) Seminar on Regional Integration of the Caribbean and Central America, Martinique, October 1998;

(d) Participation in "World Forum Vienna +5", Ottawa, Canada, June 1998;

(e) Seminar on Human Rights in the New Millennium, co-sponsored by UNESCO, Quito, Ecuador, 21-24 March 2000;

(f) Attended the NGO Millennium Forum, New York, 22-26 May 2000;

(g) Collaboration with working groups and rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights and its subcommissions;

(h) Attendance at ILO meetings and meetings on the draft proposal for a statute on an international criminal court;

(i) Published and cited United Nations documents in the *Journal* of the Association;

(j) Observed International Day for the Respect of International Law;

(k) Sent missions to the Dominican Republic and Ecuador.

2. Integrated Care Society

Special consultative status granted in 1997

The Integrated Care Society (ICS) was established in 1977 to mobilize, support and coordinate efforts to provide health, cultural, educational and social care to children and families in rural and urban areas in Egypt.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

El Nahda shelter housing project

ICS, working for 10 years in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), in the El Nahda area, provided health, environmental and infrastructural development in addition to literacy classes and vocational training. The project seeks to delineate the basic demographic features in the area, define people's needs and priorities, prepare a care plan and programme for them, provide basic services and rehabilitation programmes, especially with regard to women's literacy and vocational training, to enable them to augment income and exercise self care for themselves, their children and their families.

Ein Helwan community development project

The earthquake that rocked Egypt on 12 October 1992 had tremendous human and material costs. However, the disaster presented Egypt with a unique opportunity to embark on a comprehensive civil development project by making earthquake resettlement a top priority. A great number of families from squatter areas in the capital were resettled in new neighbourhoods. In Cairo, Ein Helwan was selected for pilot community development projects. A population of 9,000 people from different poor slum and squatter areas destroyed by the earthquake were resettled in Ein Helwan.

An agreement was signed between UNICEF and ICS in June 1993. The main objective was to improve the social and economic living conditions of the poor in resettlement areas like Ein Helwan, by promoting community participation and organization.

The project is a full-scale human development project at the social, economic and health levels. It offers a large variety of activities, such as vocational training, small income-generating projects, a day-care centre, literacy classes, a centre for children with special needs, a birth control centre, computer classes, sports facilities and a golden-age club for older citizens.

A new agreement with UNICEF was signed in January 2000 to apply to the Grameen Bank which offers small loans to start mini projects.

New activities

In addition to the activities of ICS which were described in detail in the 1996 report and which are ongoing, the following new activities were undertaken between 1997 and 2000:

Project for improving and developing special education schools

In 1999 the Chairperson of ICS led it in a new project in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and private institution working in the field of children with special needs. As a pilot project five schools in Cairo were chosen. As a first step ICS organized a conference entitled "New horizons in special education development". Teachers, administrators, specialists from both the government and private schools, and NGOs participated. An action plan and an implementation plan followed. First, the schools' premises were renovated and refurnished in accordance with specific defined needs. Then an administrative scheme was elaborated in which the school administration, teachers, parents, experts and ICS representatives were to work hand in hand. This was followed by extensive training in which all concerned parties took courses, seminars and workshops. ICS provided space and equipment at its own centre in Zeitoun and added to it a specialized reference library with a database and comprehensive guidelines on problems relating to special needs in Egypt. The designated schools were provided with state-of-the-art medical and psychological services, sport facilities, a special gymnasium and vocational computer labs.

A follow-up conference allowed the concerned parties to discuss the achievements and future plans. Teachers and administrators participated actively. ICS hopes that its combined efforts with the government, institutions and non-governmental organizations will set an example to be applied across the country.

Intercountry meeting on strengthening the role of women in community-based programmes in the Eastern Mediterranean

The meeting was held in Tunisia from 17 to 20 April 2000 and organized by WHO, the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The objectives of the meeting were to review and discuss achievements and constraints related to the Beijing Platform for Action at the country level in the areas of health and development, and to develop country and regional guiding plans of action for building capacities to implement the regional strategies and plan of action recently endorsed by the fortieth Regional Committee, held in Cairo during September 1999. A member of the supervisory committee of Ein Helwan participated in the meeting and presented a paper on the urban community development project in the resettlement area of Ein Helwan.

3. Inter American Press Association

Special consultative status granted in 1953

The Inter American Press Association (IAPA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to defending freedom of expression and of the press throughout the Americas. Its chief aims are to defend press freedom wherever it is challenged in the Americas; protect the interests of the press in the Americas; advocate the dignity,

rights and responsibilities of journalism; encourage high standards of professional and business conduct; foster the exchange of ideas and information that contribute to the professional and technical development of the press; and foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas in support of the basic principles of a free society and individual liberty.

During 1997-2000, the Inter American Press Association continued its activities supporting, defending and promoting the fundamental freedoms of the press and of expression that are enshrined in both the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. IAPA enjoys a membership in excess of 1,300, representing newspapers and magazines from Argentina to Canada, with a combined circulation of 43,353,762. There have been no substantial changes in geographical membership, funding or affiliation during this period.

IAPA has two autonomous affiliates: the IAPA Press Institute, which offers Latin American members advice on technical publishing matters, and the IAPA Scholarship Fund, which provides funds for educational activities. The Association also organizes an annual awards programme to recognize newspapers and journalists for news coverage in the Americas.

All activities of IAPA continue to be financed exclusively by membership dues and contributions from members and news-related foundations. The organization receives no financial assistance directly or indirectly from any Government or governmental agency. During the period 1997-2000, IAPA received major funding from the Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation, Freedom Forum, Inter-American Development Bank, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, and smaller contributions and joint sponsorship with organizations such as the American Press Institute, the Newspaper Association of America, North-South Center, Poynter Institute, University of Miami, Northwestern University, and International Center for Journalists.

Participation in United Nations activities

Officers or delegates of IAPA have participated in the following United Nations events:

(a) The Director-General of UNESCO signed the Declaration of Chapultepec. An IAPA delegation attended the signing ceremony at UNESCO headquarters in Paris (May 1995);

(b) Latin American business newspapers forged a joint network under the auspices of UNESCO, in Bogotá, Colombia (August 1995);

(c) Danilo Arbilla, Chairman of IAPA's Committee on Freedom of the Press and Information participated in a panel discussion on free speech at UNESCO headquarters (May 1996);

(d) UNESCO established the annual World Press Freedom Prize, called UNESCO/Guillermo Cano Prize, in honour of the murdered editor of *El Espectador*, Bogotá, Colombia (January 1997);

(e) An IAPA delegation attended and participated in the Forum on Communication and Information, sponsored by UNESCO in Caracas, Venezuela (June-July 1997);

(f) Alfonso Canelos, *Los Tiempos*, Bolivia, represented IAPA at the UNESCO-sponsored seminar, "The press and democracy" in Equatorial Guinea (August 1997);

(g) The UNESCO General Conference adopted a resolution setting mechanisms for bringing those guilty of crimes against journalists to justice. IAPA attended the General Conference (November 1997);

(h) IAPA approved a resolution during its mid-year meeting to recognize the concern expressed by UNESCO on the subject of murdered journalists (March 1998);

(i) The UNESCO Director-General received the Chapultepec Grand Prize during the IAPA mid-year meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico (March 1998);

(j) Andrés García Lavín, former IAPA President, was appointed by UNESCO's Director-General as a "special advisor" to the world body (July 1998);

(k) IAPA participated in the UNESCO event to commemorate World Press Freedom Day in Bogotá, Colombia (May 1999);

(l) An IAPA delegation participated in a UNESCO meeting to look into unpunished crimes against journalists (December 1999);

(m) The UNESCO Director-General signed the Declaration of Chapultepec. An IAPA delegation participated in the signing ceremony at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris (September 2000).

Other relevant activities

Committee on Freedom of the Press and Information

The Committee on Freedom of the Press and Information continues to monitor the status of freedom of the press in each country of the hemisphere, preparing country-by-country reports twice annually. The Committee organized special missions to countries where press freedom problems occurred, including Peru, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

Impunity Project/rapid response units

The IAPA Impunity Project, funded by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, has been busy investigating unpunished crimes against journalists in Latin America. There have been 227 journalists murdered in the past 12 years. These senseless acts must stop, and perhaps more importantly, those responsible must be punished. That is why, in January 2000, IAPA launched rapid response units in Colombia, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. In each country, IAPA has asked local reporters to investigate crimes against journalists and seek immediate action by their Governments.

Since its creation, the units have investigated and followed up on 20 cases of murder or threats to journalists. IAPA has also been able to submit findings in six new investigations to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In all, the units have delivered documentation on 15 of the 25 cases that are currently being investigated.

A major success in the Impunity Project occurred in early August when the Guatemalan Government recognized its responsibility in 10 cases of human rights violations under review by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, among them the case of Irma Flaquer, kidnapped on 16 October 1980, and presumed dead. Information about the rapid response units and the Impunity Project can be found on the web site: www.impunidad.com.

Chapultepec project

During the period 1997-2000, IAPA received funding from the Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation to promote rigorously the Declaration of Chapultepec. Drafted in Mexico City in 1994, this document contains 10 fundamental principles that must be adhered to if a free press is to perform its essential role in a democracy. The Declaration of Chapultepec is based on the precept that no law or act of government may limit freedom of expression or of the press, whatever the medium of communication. The Declaration has been signed by 21 Heads of State in the Western Hemisphere and by many international organizations, including UNESCO and the Organization of American States.

In the past four years, IAPA has organized national forums on the Declaration of Chapultepec in an effort to promote the 10 principles at the local level, and to analyse which laws and legislation restrict freedom of the press and of expression in each country. National forums were organized in Chile (October 1998), Mexico (January 1999), Panama (July 1999), Ecuador (August 1999), Argentina (September 1999), Haiti (January 2000), Puerto Rico (January 2000), Dominican Republic (January 2000), Colombia (May 2000), El Salvador (August 2000), and Paraguay (September 2000).

Accreditation project

During the past four years, a dedicated group of academics set out to organize the first Accreditation Council of Journalism Education Programmes in Latin America. The project was organized by IAPA with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank. In October 2000, the Council will meet for the first time to begin the process of evaluating schools of journalism in Latin America, in an effort to raise the standards of education and training in this field to meet the growing demands of a career in journalism in today's society.

4. International Academy of Architecture

Special consultative status granted in 1989

The International Academy of Architecture (IAA) has branches in Moscow, Paris, Tokyo, Rome, Istanbul and Prague. The main aims of IAA are to circulate information about the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme, to organize post-graduate training of young architects from all over the world; to train specialists from developing countries; to foster architecture and town planning, architectural theory and architectural education; to study the problems of architecture and ecology.

The Governing bodies of IAA are the Assembly and the Academic Council. The IAA Assembly has a session every three years; the Academic Council, every year.

IAA has active individual members in the following 40 countries: Armenia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Japan, Jordan, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Sri Lanka, Malta, Mexico, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

IAA has been granted consultative status with UNICEF and UNIDO. It has a memorandum of understanding with UNCHS (Habitat) and UNEP. It maintains working relations and permanent mutual cooperation and consultative relations with the Economic Commission for Europe. It has signed an agreement of cooperation with the International Union of Architects (UIA) and the Panamerican Federation of Associations of Architects (FAPA). It cooperates with UNDP, the Union of German Architects, the Mexican Academy of Architecture, the Union of Russian Architects, the Russian and Belorussian Academy of Architecture, and with many universities and schools of architecture in different countries.

IAA representatives took part in various meetings of the Economic and Social Council in New York.

The IAA Centre in Paris organized meetings on behalf of IAA with the authorities of UNESCO. In cooperation with UNESCO, IAA organized two meetings in Paris on the problems of architectural education.

"Interarch 2000", the Ninth World Triennial of Architecture in Sofia, was organized under the sponsorship of UNESCO. The UNDP resident representative in Bulgaria took an active part in the Interarch 2000 Honorary Committee and awarded a special prize to an architectural built work from the exhibition. Interarch 2000 was opened on the occasion of the proclamation of the United Nations International Year for a Culture of Peace. During Interarch 2000, participants from 22 countries learned about "Manifesto 2000", to respect life, to reject violence, to respect the planet, to listen, to understand and to rediscover solidarity.

Other activities

(a) Research centre for new technologies and ecological energy-conscious architecture;

(b) IAA unique exhibit "Leading Masters of World Architecture", containing photos of recent architectural built works of the most famous contemporary masters of architecture;

(c) International conferences, forums, seminars, and round-table discussions;

(d) International exhibitions, competitions on actual architectural problems, with the participation of young talented architects from all over the world;

(e) Permanent programme, "Architecture and children".

IAA distributes information on its current activities through its publications: *IAA Review* (four times per year), and publications on international workshops and meetings.

5. International Centre for Ethnic Studies

Special consultative status granted in 1997

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES), since its establishment in 1982, has engaged in research and policy formulation programmes and projects in the areas of ethnicity, nationalism, comparative federalism, collective violence, multiculturalism, violence against women, and governance. In undertaking these projects, ICES has had three broad objectives in mind: namely, research, policy intervention and value formation. In its work in relation to the United Nations, ICES has focused mainly on the work of the Commission on Human Rights, the Working Group on Minorities and in providing support to the work of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women.

Participation in the Working Group on Minorities

1997. The organization's representative participated in the third session of the Working Group on Minorities and pointed out that the Declaration had not yet been afforded the same degree of recognition and focus as some other international instruments, and called on the Working Group to ensure that the Declaration would be promoted and steps taken for its effective realization.

1998. The organization's representative participated in the fourth session of the Working Group on Minorities and reiterated the importance of follow-up activities and the need to take stock of the status of the implementation of recommendations adopted at the last session. The ICES representative also urged the Working Group to focus on recent developments in the resolution of long-standing conflicts and integrate them into the work of the Working Group.

1999. The organization's representative attended the sessions and made interventions at the fifth session of the Working Group on Minorities in Geneva, 25-31 May 1999. A working paper written by ICES, entitled "The future role of the Working Group" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.5/1999/WP.9) was circulated and discussed after presentation.

2000. The organization's representative participated in the sixth session of the Working Group on Minorities and made a verbal intervention regarding thematic issues that the Working Group could focus on for further study, research and analysis.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions and other examples of consultative and substantive activities

ICES has held annual lectures on minority rights in Geneva since 1997. The lectures are closely tied to the Working Group on Minorities and address current and key topics dealing with minorities. Previous lectures delivered in the series are:

(a) May 1997. Veena Das (Professor of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics), "Communities as political actors: the question of cultural rights";

(b) May 1998. Henry J. Steiner (Professor of Law, Harvard Law School), "The 1992 Declaration on Minorities and Autonomy Regimes: human rights dilemmas";

(c) May 1999. Radhika Coomaraswamy (United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women), "A question of honour: women, ethnicity and armed conflict";

(d) May 2000. Yash Ghai (Sir Y. K. Pao, Professor of Public Law, University of Hong Kong), "Constitutions for divided societies".

At the request of the Chairpersons of the Working Group on Minorities and the Working Group on Indigenous People, ICES organized a seminar, "Multiculturalism in Africa: peaceful and constructive group accommodation in situations involving minorities and indigenous peoples", held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 13-15 May 2000. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, based in Arusha, cooperated in the preparation and organization of the seminar. ICES held a meeting on institutional coordination and strengthening regional institutional support to the Working Group on Minorities, in Geneva on 27 May 2000. Mr. Asbjorn Eide, Chairperson of the Working Group on Minorities, chaired the meeting.

ICES organized an informal meeting at the Palais de Nations between South Asian non-governmental organizations and representatives from South Asian embassies to open a dialogue on minority issues. Representatives from the Sri Lankan, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Nepalese embassies met with the NGO representatives from the Dalits, Kashmiri, Sikh, and other minority communities.

ICES provides institutional support to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, and the staff of ICES have assisted the Special Rapporteur in the preparation of her annual reports to the General Assembly and in the creation and maintenance of the Special Rapporteur's violence against women archives.

National and regional initiatives

Project on Minority Protection in South Asia. This project was initiated with three broad objectives: to conduct a detailed examination of experiences, achievements and shortfalls of minority/majority arrangements in the region to provide valuable input to the further deliberations of the Working Group on Minorities; to link the efforts of civil society and regional governments to develop clarity on minority rights and obligations and to promote understanding between ethnic groups that are engaging in, or could engage in, confrontational politics; and to utilize the critical mass of empirical experience that emerges from this exercise as an appropriate basis for further exploration on the viability of establishing some form of advisory services at the regional, national and/or local levels.

National workshops

The Sri Lanka Workshop was held on 14 August 1999 at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. Dr. Jayadeva Uyangoda, Senior Lecturer, Department of History and Political Science, University of Colombo, presented the country paper, "Sri Lanka: the question of minority rights". A follow-up discussion was held on 6 November 1999 on the following themes:

(a) How to address majority/minority anxieties in a constitutional framework of pluralism?

(b) Is majority/minority language useful any longer in the imaginations of political emancipation?

(c) How can democracy reconcile majority/minority discourses of group rights?

(d) How should the human rights discourse respond to Sri Lanka's crisis of majority/minority relations?

The Bangladesh Workshop was held on 13 November 1999 in Dhaka. Dr. Ameena Mohsin, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, Dhaka University, delivered the country paper, "The question of minority rights protection in Bangladesh".

Setting up regional advisory boards

The initial steps in this direction are found in the commissioning of country-paper writers. The ultimate objective would be achieved after all the workshops are held and, as in the Sri Lankan experience, further discussions on country-specific themes are concluded.

6. International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse

Special consultative status granted in 1989

The objectives of the International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO) are:

(a) The development of collaborative and fruitful interactions among non-governmental organizations, regionally and internationally, to identify the needs of service and implement diversified programmes to prevent and control drug abuse, with the ultimate aim to achieve a drug-free society;

(b) The promotion of cooperation and collaboration between governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations at the national, regional and international levels.

Increase in membership

Membership of IFNGO increased from 54 members in 31 countries at the end of 1996 to 71 members in 36 countries as at 10 July 2000. New countries with members are: China (1999), Republic of Korea (1998), Myanmar (2000), Spain (1999), Viet Nam (1997). New members are: Asian Federation of Therapeutic Communities (1999), Asia and the Pacific Family Organization (1999), Asia/Pacific NGOs for Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (2000), International Organization of Good Templars, Regional Council for South and South-East Asia (2000), South Asian Federation for Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (1998).

Funding

IFNGO has not received any funding support from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) for the period under review.

Affiliations

IFNGO is affiliated with the following international non-governmental organizations in consultative status:

(a) World Federation of Family Organizations (joined as a member in 1998);

(b) Asia and Pacific NGOs for Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (ASPAC-NGO), based in Bangkok, Thailand. IFNGO was a founding member; it and ASPAC-NGO have a crossed membership arrangement.

The International Consortium of NGOs for the Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse, jointly established by IFNGO, the International Organization of Good Templars, the Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, the Worldview International Foundation and the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction, was disbanded, because its cooperation with UNDCP and WHO had not yielded any positive results.

Participation in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies

The President-elect of IFNGO attended the fifty-third session of ESCAP (Bangkok, 23-30 April 1997). IFNGO representatives attended the NGO Forum on Social Development in Asia and Pacific (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 8-10 September 1997). The Forum proposed a "message to Manila". IFNGO representatives attended the fifth Asia and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development (Manila, Philippines, 5-11 November 1997). IFNGO representatives attended, as observers, the fifty-fourth session of ESCAP (Bangkok, Thailand, 16-22 April 1998). The President of IFNGO attended the fifty-sixth session of ESCAP (Bangkok, Thailand). The Secretary of IFNGO attended the ESCAP hearing in preparation for the United Nations Millennium Assembly, United Nations University (Tokyo, Japan, 9-10 September 1999).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

IFNGO entered into working relations with WHO.

IFNGO has collaborated with WHO to increase global awareness on the harms associated with alcohol abuse and on the hearings on the framework convention for tobacco control.

IFNGO and the Malaysia National Anti-Drug Association (PEMADAM) hosted and published the proceedings of the third International Private-sector Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and the Community (Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, 3-6 July 1997), jointly organized by UNDCP and ILO. The objectives of the Conference were to mobilize the private sector in efforts to reduce drug abuse, and to promote partnership between the business world and the community for joint action against drug abuse.

IFNGO was upgraded to an NGO in operational relationship with UNESCO.

IFNGO collaborated with UNDCP to distribute and collate responses for the UNDCP/NGO fact sheet in 1997 and again in 2000. In collaboration with the UNDCP Bangkok regional office, it implemented the study tour for senior officers from Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam,

to study collaboration in drug substance abuse prevention education programmes (Singapore and Malaysia, 16-26 July 1997). Also in collaboration with the UNDCP Bangkok regional office, it implemented the "Lights On" Manifesto, on 26 June 2000.

An official of IFNGO, at the invitation of UNESCO, attended, as an observer, the Youth Consultation for a Twenty-first Century Free of Drugs at UNESCO headquarters (Paris, 9-10 February 1998).

Annually, the IFNGO secretariat circulated in advance the embargoed messages of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking by the United Nations Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNDCP, as follows:

(a) 1997: "Mobilizing communities to prevent drug abuse";

(b) 1998: "Youth uniting to prevent drug abuse";

(c) 1999: "Music";

(d) 2000: "Facing reality: denial, corruption and violence".

IFNGO members commemorated the International Day (26 June) every year, 1997-2000.

IFNGO made suggestions for the preparation of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be convened in 2000.

Other relevant activities

IFNGO launched its homepage on the Internet: http://mmserve.com/drugs/ifngo.

In collaboration with its affiliates, IFNGO organized the following international conferences: seventeenth IFNGO International Conference (Bangkok, Thailand, 8-13 November 1998), on the theme "New dimensions on prevention of drug and substance abuse"; and eighteenth IFNGO International Conference (Brisbane, Australia, 3-7 July 2000), on the theme "Global and grass-roots strategies on drugs". In collaboration with its affiliates in ASEAN, it hosted and organized the following IFNGO/ASEAN workshops: eighth IFNGO/ASEAN NGO Workshop (Singapore, 19-21 November 1997) on the theme "Mobilizing communities to prevent drug abuse"; ninth IFNGO/ASEAN NGO Workshop (Jakarta, Indonesia, 26-29 September 1999), on the theme "Youth uniting to prevent drug abuse"; tenth IFNGO/ASEAN NGO Workshop (Bangkok, Thailand, 26-29 April 2000), on the theme "ASEAN solidarity on the prevention of drug and substance abuse".

Representatives of IFNGO attended the twenty-first meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (Jakarta, Indonesia, 6-8 April 1999).

IFNGO affiliates from ASEAN participated in the Internet Access Training Workshop organized by the Australia Alcohol and Other Drug Council (Bangkok, Thailand, 26-29 April 2000).

7. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

Special consultative status granted in 1989

The International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (IIHSCS) was founded in 1972 by the International Association of Penal Law and established as a public foundation by a decree of the President of Italy. IIHSCS is a not-for-profit, post-graduate educational and scientific institution for study, research, training and technical cooperation in international criminal law and human rights which has, over the years, established and maintained forms of collaboration and partnership with several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

During the period under consideration, IIHSCS participated in several international congresses, conferences and meetings. With particular reference to United Nations meetings, IIHSCS representatives attended, inter alia, annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 1997-2000) and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 1997-2000), the Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome, 1998) (the President of the Conference is a member of the Institute's Board of Directors, and the IIHSCS President chaired the Drafting Committee of the Conference), the Tenth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 2000), the sessions of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (New York, 1997-2000) (the IIHSCS President was Vice-Chairman), and the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 1999-2000).

During the biennium 1998-1999, the President of the Institute was appointed by the Commission on Human Rights to serve as the independent expert on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Furthermore, on the occasion of most United Nations and other international meetings, IIHSCS representatives were invited to lecture, act as resource persons, submit studies or papers or contribute with their substantive knowledge and expertise.

The Institute has a special cooperation agreement with the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and it is one of the 14 organizations comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, established by the General Assembly in resolution 46/152, with a view to assisting Member States in strengthening international cooperation in the crucial area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Activities in support of the establishment of the International Criminal Court

The Institute's work in the creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) has been seminal, with over 20 international conferences, inter-sessional meetings, seminars, and expert groups organized since IIHSCS's inception.

During the period 1997-2000, IIHSCS organized four inter-sessional meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (29 May-4 June and 16-22 November 1997, 22-26 June 1999 and 31 January-5 February 2000), in cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. In preparation for the Diplomatic Conference, IIHSCS also organized an informal meeting of the Bureau (4-8 May 1998), attended by the Presidents-designate, the General Rapporteur, the United Nations Secretariat (Office of Legal Affairs and Executive Office of the Secretary-General) and experts involved in the establishment of the ICC.

Protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice

From 25 May to 1 June 1997, IIHSCS organized a training seminar for Portuguese-speaking African countries in collaboration with CICP and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights as well as with the Council of Europe and the European Commission for Human Rights.

The International Conference on Impunity for International Crimes and Serious Violations of Fundamental Human Rights, organized by IIHSCS (16-21 September 1997), was attended by, among others, officials and experts designated by CICP, UNHCR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

International cooperation in criminal matters

Following an intergovernmental expert group meeting on extradition, organized in 1996 in collaboration with CICP, IIHSCS held three different activities related to extradition:

(a) International Expert Group Meeting (30-31 May 1997) organized in cooperation with CICP with a view to preparing international training seminars for justice and foreign affairs officials of developing countries. The training seminars had been mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 52/88 of 12 December 1997;

(b) United Nations Training Seminar for Developing Countries (16-22 November 1997);

(c) United Nations Expert Group Meeting for the elaboration of model legislation on extradition (22-23 November 1997).

IIHSCS also organized, in collaboration with CICP, the International Training Seminar on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters (1-5 June 1997), attended by public prosecutors of several Arab countries and aimed at strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters.

International criminal law

In cooperation with CICP, IIHSCS organized an International Conference on the Systems of Comparative Criminal Justice (16-20 December 1997), addressing such important issues of international criminal law as the harmonization of different national legal systems and legislation.

Technical assistance to developing countries and countries in transition

Most of the activities mentioned above fall within the Institute's technical assistance and cooperation programme, implemented in cooperation with United Nations Secretariat offices, bodies and specialized agencies and geared towards assisting developing countries, particularly African and Arab countries, as well as Central and Eastern European countries. The programme addresses such areas as the strengthening of and respect for human rights within the criminal justice systems, international cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition and mutual legal assistance, and the fight against organized crime and its transnational manifestations, good governance and the rule of law, and support in connection with the International Criminal Court.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

IIHSCS maintains a close and fruitful collaboration relationship with colleagues within various United Nations Secretariat units. In particular, the work leading to the establishment of the International Criminal Court and that related to human rights protection has fostered cooperation with officials of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Centre for Human Rights and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Regrettably, the consultative and cooperative process with officials serving with the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has dramatically decreased since 1998, due to a deliberate policy undertaken by the Office's management and in spite of the repeated request for and offer of collaboration advanced by this Institute. This situation, which has been made known to the Secretary-General and other relevant bodies and organs, is detrimental not only to the United Nations as an institution but, most of all, to its constituency, particularly developing countries and countries in transition, which are denied the beneficial effects of programmes organized by IIHSCS in collaboration with the various United Nations Vienna-based Offices, particularly the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. Several other institutes in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, as well as members of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, have expressed their concerns with regard to the decision by the Office to reduce its cooperation, or make it very selective, with long-standing partners, notwithstanding mandates and recommendations of the relevant United Nations policy-making bodies.

8. International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Special consultative status granted in 1981

The purpose of the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD) is humanitarian, emanating from the principle of the equality in dignity and rights of all human beings. The specific principles and objectives of the organization are set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The organization adopts all legitimate means of contributing to the elimination of racial discrimination everywhere and attempts to organize efforts for that purpose, to ensure a greater measure of effectiveness, including the following:

(a) Collection of information and preparation of studies and references on racism in general, and their dissemination;

(b) Raising awareness of the problem of racism and its danger to the human community, human dignity and world peace, through publications, conferences, seminars and other methods;

(c) Confirmations of the moral and human values of equality and justice without discrimination;

(d) Exposure of the interrelationship between racism, colonialism and imperialism;

(e) Cooperation with and support to efforts of non-governmental organizations engaged in combating racism and racial discrimination;

(f) Such other activities as may contribute to greater understanding among people, on the basis of the equal worth and dignity of all human beings. For example, EAFORD occasionally grants fellowship awards to graduate students and presents an international award for the promotion of human understanding.

Activities

As it has done for the past two decades, EAFORD continues to engage in a number of activities and projects, often in cooperation with the United Nations or other non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights and the elimination of racial discrimination. All activities of EAFORD are directed towards the realization of the objectives of the United Nations by fighting discrimination in all fields. During the period under review, EAFORD convened seminars and conferences with universities, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations on racism and racial discrimination in general, and on self-determination of the Palestinians and rights and conditions of indigenous peoples and minorities, in Geneva, New York, and the Middle East. It also participated, through oral and written interventions, in at least 200 conferences and seminars organized by non-governmental organizations and the United Nations and its agencies.

EAFORD participated in the United Nations NGO Meeting/European NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine "Ending 30 years of occupation: the role of NGOs" (25-28 August 1997, Geneva) and in the United Nations International NGOs Meeting on the Question of Palestine (27-29 April 1998, Cairo). EAFORD participated in the NGO Forum during the World Trade Organization Ministerial

Conference and the Fiftieth Anniversary Commemoration (Geneva, on 18-20 May 1998).

EAFORD participated in all sessions of the Commission On Human Rights, 1997-2000, and made various interventions, especially under agenda item 6, "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination"; item 8 "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine"; item 9, "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world"; item 10, "Economic, social and cultural rights"; item 17, "Promotion and protection of human rights", and item 20, "Rationalization of the work of the Commission".

EAFORD participated in all sessions of the Subcommission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 1997-2000 and made various interventions, especially under agenda item 2, "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories"; item 3, "Comprehensive examination of thematic issues relating to the elimination of racial discrimination"; item 4, "The realization of economic, social and cultural rights"; item 10, "The right to return to one's own country", and item 12, "Review of further developments in fields with which the Subcommission has been or may be concerned".

EAFORD submitted recommendations concerning the World Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination, according to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/74, through the Preparatory Committee at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions.

EAFORD serves on the Subcommittee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Decolonization, and is a member of the International Coordinating Committee of NGOs on the Question of Palestine, of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, and of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council. EAFORD publishes a biannual newsletter with "UN Update" sections. It provides information to United Nations bodies, including committees and working groups, dealing with specific questions on racism and racial discrimination and submits observations and reports to officials of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR, the Special Rapporteurs and non-governmental organizations.

EAFORD jointly sponsored two round tables at the United Nations in Geneva, during the session of the Commission on Human Rights on 16 April 1999 and during the session of the Subcommission on 18 August 1999, entitled "The killing of a people", concerning the impact of economic sanctions on Iraq. It also jointly sponsored two round tables in 2000 for the same bodies concerning the adverse consequences of the economic sanctions.

EAFORD was invited to take part in organizing a seminar at the University of Geneva, "Embargo + depleted uranium = genocide", which was held on 17 and 18 March 2000.

EAFORD participated in activities supporting General Assembly resolution 52/127, "United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights". It directed several communications to Ministers of Education worldwide urging them to include human

rights education in their country's school curricula and it encouraged International Hotel and Restaurant Associations to place the emblem of the United Nations at the entrance of their hotels, and to place copies of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, translated into the official United Nations languages, in hotel rooms.

A member of the EAFORD Executive Council, Professor Dr. Turkkaya Ataov, was awarded the Citation of Meritorious Contribution to African Scholarship by the University of Bophuthatswana (South Africa). In 2000 he published a book entitled *Discrimination and Conflict* which treats various kinds of discrimination as sources of conflicts. It gives examples of discriminatory attitudes and behaviour with the potential to provoke conflict. The book is a comprehensive review and a true mirror of the mounting waves of bias, exclusion, racism and violence that will persist until discrimination is eliminated.

EAFORD's Executive Council members continued to offer interviews focusing comparatively on South Africa, indigenous peoples and minorities, and in support of the rights of Palestinians to news agencies, papers, radios and TVs, especially before, during, and following the last Camp David Summit in the summer of 2000.

Publications

Discrimination and Conflict. A comprehensive and historical review of old and new cases of racism and violence.

Two Camp Davids. A comparison of the *Two Camp David Meetings*, of 1978 and 2000.

Jerusalem at Camp David. An analysis of the reasons for the failure to reach an agreement.

Without Prejudice. The EAFORD international journal on racial discrimination.

The publications of EAFORD, including its newsletter, special reports and studies, information sheets and bulletins, are sent regularly to United Nations offices and to non-governmental organizations and international and national offices and agencies. Information is continually provided regarding United Nations activities and the role which EAFORD plays with the Organization, as well as the contact EAFORD maintains throughout the year with the United Nations.

9. Richmond Fellowship International

Special consultative status granted in 1989

The Richmond Fellowship International (RFI) for community mental health has a worldwide commitment to the rehabilitation and social integration of those who suffer by reason of mental ill-health or addiction and, in the case of children, deprivation and emotional, physical and sexual abuse. Affiliated Richmond Fellowship organizations exist in Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Malta, Israel, the United States, Peru, Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, Peru, Costa Rica, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China (Hong Kong), Macau and Zimbabwe.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

RFI sent a representative to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, on drugs (8-10 June 1998).

Other relevant activities

During the period 1997-2000 RFI endorsed, in all aspects of its work, the conviction of the General Assembly that all persons have the right to the best available mental health care, that those with mental illness should be treated with humanity and respect, and that every person with a mental illness shall have the right to live and work in the community.

RFI continues to undertake work in the Caribbean, Nepal and Peru on drug issues, particularly in the field of rehabilitation, and has expanded its work to include education and prevention activities, particularly in Jamaica and in Nepal.

In Nepal, RFI has been working with women addicts with a view to campaigning and informing women and girls of the health and related risks of substance abuse and addiction and of pursuing strategies and programmes that discourage substance abuse and addiction and which promote rehabilitation and recovery. RFI is assisting women and their informal organizations to establish effective peer education and outreach programmes and to participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of those programmes.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

RFI continues to consult with the UNDCP and the World Federation for Mental Health, particularly in the Caribbean and in South Asia, regarding its activities and possible collaborations, and to take an active interest in the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs and the Caribbean Drug Control Coordination Mechanism.

Field-level collaboration

RFI funds a regional coordinator in the Caribbean who is also the director of RF/Jamaica who seeks to make links and collaborate with RF organizations in the region, other non-governmental organizations and with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). In Nepal, education and prevention activities in the drug field are in line with UNDCP policy for South Asia.

10. Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

Special consultative status granted in 1997

Grounded in Unitarian Universalist principles which affirm the worth, dignity and human rights of every person and the interdependence of all life, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC) is a voluntary, non-sectarian organization working to advance justice throughout the world.

The following financial grants were made to project partners for travel and lodging to ensure their participation in United Nations activities:

(a) Support of three Democratic Republic of the Congo human rights activists to be part of the International Human Rights Law Group delegation to the Commission on Human Rights session in Geneva, April 1997;

(b) Sponsorship of the participation of two North-East Indian human rights activists at the Commission on Human Rights session in Geneva, July 1997;

(c) Support for a Democratic Republic of the Congo woman activist to attend the 1997 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women;

(d) Support for the participation of Guatemalan and Mexican human rights activists to attend the International Seminar on Impunity and its Effect on the Democratic Process, in preparation for the March 1997 session of the Commission on Human Rights;

(e) Support for the participation of the co-chair of the Committee on Indigenous People's Health from North-East India to attend the inter-sessional meeting of the Working Group on Indigenous People and consultative meetings with WHO in 1998;

(f) Support for the participation of a North-East Indian human rights activist to participate in the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in Geneva during August 1998;

(g) Support for two human rights activists from Chiapas, Mexico, to attend the April 1999 session of the Commission on Human Rights, in Geneva;

(h) Support for two Mexican human rights activists to present information to the Commission on Human Rights, which was reviewing the forty-third Mexican periodical report on compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in July 1999 in Geneva;

(i) Support for two Mexican human rights activists to participate in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with regard to the review of the third report on Mexico's compliance with said covenant, in November 1999 in Geneva. During this visit, participate in and provide information to the Subcommission on Minorities;

(j) Support for the participation of sex workers and anti-trafficking activists from Asia to participate at the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, in June 1999 in Geneva;

(k) Support for the participation of a human rights activist from North-East India to participate at the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances and the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in August 1999 in Geneva;

(l) Grant to two indigenous Mexican activists to attend the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in August 1999 in Geneva;

(m) Grant to the National Coordination of Indigenous Women to bring indigenous Mexican women from various States to meet with the Office of the

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights during her November 1999 visit to Mexico;

(n) Grant to Images Asia to prepare a report on Burma's compliance with CEDAW after ratification, working with women's groups to train them about CEDAW as well as train them to collect relevant information to put into their report to the CEDAW Committee;

(o) Support for two Mexican human rights activists to attend the meeting in August 2000 of the Commission on Human Rights.

Activities in implementation of United Nations resolutions (national level)

UUSC staffer was President of the National Committee on the Rights of the Child (1996-1997) and actively participated in the Washington Working Group on the Rights of the Child. The National Committee hosted forums on the Convention on the Rights of the Child at Howard University, Indiana University/Purdue and Georgetown University Law School.

From 1996 to 1999, UUSC participated in NGO meetings leading to the creation of a body to monitor United States government compliance with the Beijing Platform for Action.

A representative of UUSC met with the assistant to the United Nations Special Representative on Burma concerning United States policy.

UUSC advocated United States adherence to United Nations definitions of trafficking, at the quarterly meeting of the group sessions of the President's Interagency Council on Women (1997-1999).

UUSC responded to a March 1998 White House policy initiative on trafficking, urging the United States to coordinate with the United Nations in policy work.

UUSC joined joint NGO letters, 1997-1999, to the United States Congress and Executive Branch to encourage United States payment of arrears to the United Nations.

UUSC attended meetings from 1997 to 2000 with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and from 1998 to 1999, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, during their respective visits to Washington, D.C.

UUSC attended meetings with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in February 1999.